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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 61

Section 1

June 11, 1936

**AERIAL SURVEY** Sixty thousand aerial photographs will be taken in the next few months to give the soil conservation service a detailed view of the "dust bowl" - parts of five States harassed by wind erosion, says an Amarillo, Texas, Associated Press report. Officials of the company which has contracted for the work said the survey is the largest it has attempted - the only rival being the survey of the Mississippi River Valley in 1932. The aviators and camera men will make all pictures at altitudes from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. The planes will carry oxygen equipment.

**GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL HIGHWAY** A ninety-mile boulevard, tentatively called the Monocacy Line, was recommended recently by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Public Roads Bureau, as the route for the proposed Gettysburg Memorial Highway, according to the Associated Press. In a report to the Gettysburg Memorial Commission, MacDonald said the Monocacy route would cost approximately \$8,500,000 - almost \$3,000,000 less than any of the three alternate routes. MacDonald recommended the Monocacy route because he said it offered "superior" scenic possibilities, would coordinate with the George Washington Memorial Parkway, now being developed, would provide a fitting approach to the Monocacy battlefield and would afford the best control of traffic.

**LAND BANK BOND ISSUE** Formal offering will be made today of a new issue of \$83,000,000 of Federal Land Banks 3 per cent consolidated Federal farm loan bonds to be priced at 100 $\frac{1}{4}$  and interest, to yield about 2.97 per cent. Proceeds, with cash on hand, will be used to retire about \$83,125,020 of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent bonds of the individual Federal Land Banks, which have been called for payment on July 1. (Press)

**FUNDS FOR RESEARCH** The purchase of new equipment for research work and salaries for research workers are among the items provided for in \$39,402 gifts to Columbia University, it was announced yesterday. A \$4,000 donation for the equipment and salaries for work in chemical embryology was granted by the Rockefeller Foundation. The sum of \$9,970 of a \$14,500 gift by the Carnegie Corporation is to be used for a survey of trends in rural life under the Council for Research in the Social Sciences. (New York Times)

Fertilizers  
at TVA

Stuart Chase contributes a series of articles on the TVA to The Nation. In the second one, in the June 10 issue, he says in part: "Dr. H. A. Morgan is the prophet of phosphates and his voice is that of Moses. We drove out to the University of Tennessee and to a sloping field, part of the experimental farm. Here were twenty-seven green plots of winter wheat. Nine were control plots, fed with nitrate and potash but no phosphate. Nine had been fed with standard commercial phosphate; nine with the new low-cost phosphate developed in the electric furnaces at Muscle Shoals. The control plots were easy to recognize because they looked so thin and poor beside the bright green of the other eighteen. Could we distinguish standard phosphate plots from the new phosphate plots? We could not. Sometimes we guessed one, and sometimes the other. This meant that the new phosphate nourished wheat as well as the old, although it could be produced by the government at a third or a quarter the cost. It is called calcium metaphosphate and runs some 63 percent pure element. The great point was whether nature under actual field conditions would accept the new phosphate. In glass beakers in the laboratory the case appeared doubtful. But here was a conclusive answer in the springing wheat. Dr. Morgan was ablaze with excitement. He saw the land not only of the valley but of the whole country drinking in this new material, coming back to health after generations of progressive leaching and starvation..."

Colored  
Concrete

"Concrete as a construction material may have many important uses, but to date few have been impressed by claims for its decorative value," says Business Week (June 6). "Now the Portland Cement Association is prepared to add that selling appeal to the persuasive case for concrete...Colored concrete is nothing new, but the old technique of mixing mineral pigment with one part cement and three or four parts of aggregate was never satisfactory...John J. Early of Washington, whose ten years' work of attempting to reproduce mosaics in concrete has pioneered the way in this new practical art, next began to experiment with colored manufactured aggregates of the ceramic or clay type and the shiny, vitreous or glass type...Developments during the past year have been rapid and companies have begun the production of colored manufactured aggregates for colored concrete on a commercial scale..."

Soil Sampling  
Progress

"No more uncertain preliminary confronts the soil research engineer than that of obtaining samples of foundation soil in its undisturbed states," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (June 4). "...The special case of soil sampling at depths exceeding 200 feet that we describe in this issue (New Soil Sampler for Deep Tests) is a leading example of the progress in the working tools of soils mechanics that continued study is providing. How widely this study extends is indicated by the half score of papers on soil sampling presented for discussion at the International Conference on Soils Mechanics convening this month at Harvard University, hailing from Holland, Egypt, England and the United States..."



**All-Express Air Service** With successive months continuing to show marked jumps in air express volume, an all-express plane is expected to make its appearance shortly, says a press report. Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., it was learned, plans within a few weeks to launch a coast-to-coast schedule for express only. Such a move is in line with expectations of air express enthusiasts in the industry, who have been predicting general use of "express-only" ships within a year or two. Their forecasts are based on the belief that express volume is going to become a major factor in the total gross revenues of the air transport business.

**Economic Articles** The American Economic Review (quarterly) for June contains the following articles: Capital Supply and National Well-Being, by Carl Snyder; Government and Changing Mortgage Structure, by H. E. Hoagland; Production Credit System of 1933, by J. K. Galbraith and J. D. Black; Davenport on the Economics of Alfred Marshall, by Leo Rogin; Public Utility Rate and Depreciation Bases, by Stanley E. Howard; Foreign Trade and Exchange Stabilization, by Donald W. Gilbert; Economic Influences of Obsolescence, by C. Emery Troxel; Capacity to Consume, by Alison Comish

**Conservation in U.S. Army** "Another powerful ally, the United States Army, has been enlisted in the cause of wildlife conservation," says Field & Stream (July): "...An order went out to all Corps Area Commanders and certain other officers, directing them to take stock of their posts and reservations and their own conservation activities, and to report in detail...The War Department has a small empire of over a million and a half acres in 182 reservations of over 300 acres each and many smaller ones scattered along the coasts and in the interior. While many of these areas are undoubtedly of little value to wildlife, it is known that a large percentage of the Army's holdings does support a wildlife population which under judicious management may be extended materially...Sportsmen and conservation agencies the country over will welcome the official entry of the U.S. Army into the fight for wildlife conservation."

**"Grow Healthy Turkeys"** New demands of New Hampshire turkey producers for recognition and business progress has led the University of New Hampshire Extension Service to draw up a six-point grow-healthy-poult program aimed at taking some of the risk out of turkey production. In the words of its authors, Prof. T. B. Charles and A. E. Tepper, poultry department of the university, it is recommended "to reduce the mortality in rearing poults and to grow turkeys that are healthy, thrifty and free from disease and that will make a good profit for the owner." It is patterned after the grow-healthy-chick plan which has been in effect for eight years and which has resulted in a decrease in poultry mortality up to maturity from 12.89 percent in 1928 to 6.60 percent in 1935. This mortality figure of the 611 poultrymen who followed the plan in 1935 compares with approximately 8 percent for the state as a whole and with an estimated 20 percent for the United States. The grow-healthy-poult program for turkey growers calls for "clean" poults, brooder houses, ground, litter, feed, water and management. (Turkey World, June.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $104\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 88  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -93  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 90  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -110  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter \* K.C. 87-89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ -93 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52  $5\frac{1}{8}$ -55  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 61-63 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 65-65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $62\frac{1}{4}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -23  $7\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $24\frac{1}{4}$ -26; Chi.  $25\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 27-28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 162-167.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$5-\$7.25 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$5.75-\$6 f.o.b. Washington, N.C. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.75-\$4.25 in the East; \$3.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢ f.o.b. North Texas. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2-\$3 per lettuce crate in city markets. Virginia Pointed type \$1-\$2 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistant \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches 95¢-\$1.75 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; few \$1 f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.90 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.64 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 cents; 91 Score,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{1}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXI, No. 62

Section 1

June 12, 1936

## U.S.-RUSSIAN TRADE PACT

Conversations looking to a renewal of the one-year trade agreement of July 13, 1935, between the United States and Russia will be conducted in Moscow, it was said at the State Department yesterday. Preliminary inquiries to that end already have been made between the United States Embassy and the Soviet Foreign Office. The agreement involves a promise by Russia to purchase \$30,000,000 worth of goods in the United States over the period of a year and for the United States to extend to Russia the benefits of tariff reductions in reciprocal trade agreements concluded by the United States with other countries. (New York Times)

## NEW YORK FRUIT CROP

A report issued yesterday by the State Agriculture Department predicted New York's fruit crop this year would be the "lowest since 1921." The department estimated the apple crop at 42 per cent of normal, compared with 75 per cent last June and 77 per cent, the ten-year average. (Associated Press.)

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC

According to an Associated Press report from Rock Island, Ill., Major Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, head of the Inland Waterways Corporation, reported yesterday that Mississippi River traffic had increased 25 per cent this season. "Last season we cleared \$750,000, and this year we expect to go above \$1,000,000 in profits," he added. General Ashburn said the corporation had received no financial help from the Federal Government since 1929.

## J.A.NIEWULAND

Stricken with a heart attack while visiting Catholic University, the Rev. Dr. Julius A. Nieuwland, C.S.C., Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame University, died suddenly at Washington, D.C., yesterday. He was 58 years old. Dr. Nieuwland, one of the nation's most noted chemists, was famed for his discovery of a formula for making synthetic rubber, and he won international renown for his discovery of Lewisite gas. He was recognized as an authority on the chemical reactions of acetylene. (Press.)

## GOLD STOCKS

The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks yesterday showed American stocks of gold reached new high levels under the inflow of French gold. A total of \$71,000,000 landed on American shores during the week, bringing the total to \$10,480,000,000, an amount which exceeded last year's total by \$1,464,000,000. (Associated Press.)

## Roadside

"There is one principle of modern highway construction that cannot be emphasized too strongly," says an editorial in the New York Times (June 9). "It is this: that if the highway is designed to be ornamental as well as useful, the landscape architect must be called in at the beginning, and most work hand-in-hand with the engineer...It is now coming to be widely recognized that beauty must be incorporated in the road, and not added to it as an afterthought...Too often, even today, the highway makes an ugly gash across a hill when it might swerve gently around it. An example of steam shovel work unnecessarily scarring the landscape is the new road up through Keene Valley, New York, to which Mrs. Elizabeth Lawton undoubtedly refers in the Roadside Bulletin when she wonders 'how the State can so blindly sacrifice the greatest asset of the region, its scenic beauty, merely to shorten the time between New York City and the Adirondack hotels.' If the highway is to become a part of the picture, as she advocates, the natural contours of the land must be followed where practicable. Connecticut features roadside rests with picnic tables and sometimes a fireplace, and also gives attention to landscaping waste areas between old and new road-beds. Lookouts are favorite projects in other States. Some have planted evergreens instead of snow-fences. California spent over \$220,000 last year on roadside improvement. New York now enjoys the benefits of a roadside planting law which encourages the landscaping of new highways."

Dry Ice For  
Moving Trees

Louesa Bancroft Bromfield, author of "Dry Ice Serves Arboriculture" in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine (June 8) says: "In a climate where it is not cold there is a real problem of moving trees. In Denver, Colo., after waiting patiently this last winter for zero weather, with no results, we decided to manufacture our own cold weather and experiment with dry ice. Each tree was dug with a large ball of earth around the roots, at least 8 feet in diameter for a tree measuring 4 feet around the trunk. A solidly frozen ball is an absolute necessity, that it may be lifted in one large unit, with all life-giving roots completely covered with frozen ground. This ball will vary in weight, depending upon the size of the tree and its root system...We found the best results were obtained by leaving the ball covered for 48 hours. The ice, of course, evaporated after 24 hours, but the cold continued going down through the earth to the bottom of the ball, freezing it solidly. The trees were moved on a warm day, about 60 degrees, and yet the balls remained frozen solidly throughout the three hours of moving. It is well to keep in mind two important factors: First, the amount of dry ice necessary will depend upon the weather both before and during the operation. Second, a sandy soil is much harder to freeze solidly than a clay or loam soil."

Merger of  
Farm Papers

The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer announces in the June issue that "the Country Guide and the Nor'-West Farmer join forces. The two farm magazines have been merged...and will be issued as the Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer... The Nor'-West Farmer, which ceased as a separate publication with its May issue, was the pioneer farm magazine in Western Canada..."



Intelligent  
Planning

The Philippine Statistical Review, Fourth Quarter, 1935, says editorially: "...Specialization is the order of the day, particularly at this time when technocratic improvements are beginning to take the place of our moss-grown ideas of industrial development. For particular industries technical and practical men should be chosen to direct their courses. There is, for instance, the need for technical bodies such as rice board, coconut board, sugar board, education board and such other bodies which, because of the peculiar qualification of their members, can successfully and efficiently work out plans in consonance with national policy. Whatever may be the plans adopted, it is axiomatic that those entrusted with the solution of particular problems of the country will need reliable and accurate statistics as a basis in the formulation of any policy. Other nations have blazed the trail by centralizing their statistical offices and clothed them with sufficient authority to carry out their objectives. It is high time that the Philippines should also have a central statistical office to aid such bodies in the intelligent solution of our national problems."

Fertilizer  
Convention

New farm purchases by farmers and former tenants during the past few months constitute one of the brightest indications of the passing of farm depression problems and the beginning of a period of new agricultural development, Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said recently at the opening session of the annual convention of The National Fertilizer Association. Financing through the Farm Credit Administration enabled nearly 10,000 farmers and previous tenants to buy farms in the six months ending April 1, Myers stated. The amount borrowed to finance the purchases was \$26,534,000. The Governor pointed out that the amount of farm purchases financed in the first quarter of 1936 was one-third larger than in the last three months of 1935 and that the number and amount of applications for farm purchase loans in April was the largest of any month so far this year. (National Fertilizer Assoc.)

Device for  
Controlling  
Roots

"No trespassing" signs are written in some kind of unexplored chemical language by growing roots, to keep other roots from invading territory which they have taken for their own. Indications of this are graphically shown in a device invented by Prof. M. A. Raines of Howard University. Prof. Raines' new method makes the root systems of plants visible throughout their entire growth. Against a slightly sloping sheet of glass he lays a sheet of dark paper or other absorbent material, kept moist by a series of wicks dipped into a supply of water. The roots sprouting from seeds placed at the top edge of the sheet grow down the moist paper, and can be studied in detail. One of the things shown by roots of two young plants grown side by side on the same sheet is that when two young tips approach, they do not actually make contact, but when they are still a little distance apart, each bends aside a little and they then grow parallel. When the tip of a young root approaches the trunk of an older root running athwart its path, it also bends aside before actually touching it and runs down parallel with the older one. What the influence is, that thus deflects roots before they actually touch the solid substance of another root, Prof. Raines does not yet know, but he regards the secretion of some repellent chemical compound as the most likely hypothesis. (Science Service)

Section 3  
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North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$5.50-\$6.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.25-\$5.50 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss/Triumphs \$3.50-\$4 per 100 pounds in city markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.50-\$4 in the East; \$3.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons, mostly vine ripened, in city markets; Resistants \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Virginia Pointed type cabbage \$0.75-\$1.35 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, 75¢-\$1.65 per half-bushel basket in city markets; 75¢-\$1 f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling  $7/8$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.78 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.91 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.69 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.67 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $29\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $28\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{1}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 63

Section 1

June 13, 1936..

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE Samuel H. Hofstadter ruled  
DOLLAR yesterday that American corporations cannot discharge their obligations to foreign bondholders with the present United States dollar. The court granted a summary judgment against the steel corporation, holding the gold clause act could not be applied to aliens and that the company must abide by its agreement to pay \$25 on each coupon if presented in New York, 5 pounds in London and 62 guilders in Amsterdam. The suit was brought by the Nederlandsche Middenstandbank, Joseph Houthakker and Soesman Konijn, all of Amsterdam. They sued to collect interest after the steel corporation had failed to pay in Dutch guilders. (Associated Press.)

FREIGHT RATES A six-month extension in the Nation-wide system of  
EXTENDED increased "emergency" freight rates - with some exceptions - was granted to railroads yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroads had asked that the increased rates, due to expire at the end of this month after more than 14 months' operation, be continued indefinitely. The carriers contended the rates had increased the income of a financially distressed transportation system more than \$100,000,000 in a year. (Associated Press.)

ECUADOR A modus vivendi was signed yesterday by Secretary  
TRADE PACT Cordell Hull and Colon Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador, providing for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in commercial matters between Ecuador and the United States. The agreement, which is in the form of an exchange of notes, became effective immediately. It will continue until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or a definitive commercial treaty or until denounced on thirty days' notice. (New York Times.)

R.R. CHANGES Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Trans-  
PROPOSED portation, yesterday recommended sweeping changes by railroads in the passenger field to recapture the business lost in recent years, chiefly to automobiles. Lower fares, lighter and speedier trains, use of motor buses and trucks by railroads, and cooperation instead of competition in seeking business were some of the suggestions he emphasized in a sixty-four page report. (Assoc. Press.)



Rio Grande                      The Missouri Pacific Railroad has moved 17,348  
Valley Has                      carloads,                      of citrus fruits and vegetables, and  
Record Season                  the Southern Pacific, 5,528 carloads of these products,  
   making a total of 22,970 carloads by rail for the season.  
Shipments by truck have been equivalent to approximately 9,000 carloads,  
which would give a grand total of 31,970 carloads, making an all-time  
record for the Lower Rio Grande Valley. During the like period last  
year the total shipments of citrus fruits and vegetables from points in  
the Valley were 12,398 carloads. (Press)

Electrical                      Manufacturers of electrical and plumbing appliances  
Appliances                      are discussing with the Rural Electrification Admin-  
   istration price reductions on standardized appliances  
for farms and farm homes. Prices of milk coolers already have been cut  
materially as a result, REA officials report. The REA hopes to dupli-  
cate and expand on the work done by the Tennessee Valley Authority and  
its cooperating agency, Electric Home and Farm Authority, when refrig-  
eration manufacturers were induced to put out an electric ice box for  
about \$75 when the cheapest one previously had cost over \$150. (Wall St.Jour.)

Newer                              Pacific Rural Press (June 6) says: "...W. R.  
Irrigation                      Schoonover, Extension Service, at the Citrus Experiment  
Methods                              Station, Riverside, Calif., points out that we have been  
   able to get along very efficiently in this state with  
about 40 per cent as much cultivation as we used to have...The average  
efficiency of water as we use it for irrigation in our orchards is about  
41 to 46 per cent, Mr. Schoonover says...If we get 80 per cent of the  
water put into the soil into our trees, that is perfect and                      any  
orchardist by care ought to get 60 per cent. A rather common error in  
irrigation is to drown the soil and put some of the water too deep where  
it may be lost. In an orchard if we wet the soil 8 feet deep we are  
wasting the water and careful analysis of soils down deep have revealed  
as much as \$150 worth of fertilizer per acre lost in these lower strata..."

Cooperative                      J.S. Radosta in the New York Herald Tribune  
Sharecroppers                      (June 7) says: "A cooperative farm experiment  
   designed to bring some measure of economic inde-  
pendence and education to poor whites and Negroes evicted as tenants on  
cotton plantations is being inaugurated on 2,138 acres at Hillhouse,  
Bolivar County, Miss. The Delta Cooperative Farm is regarded as the  
first of a series of identical enterprises along the lines of those  
instituted in Japan by Kagawa, noted social reformer. This beginning  
is a modest one, with only thirty families participating. But to Sam H.  
Franklin jr., manager of the farm; to Sherwood Eddy, sociologist and  
former Young Men's Christian Association executive, who is one of the  
foremost personalities concerned with the experiment and to the other  
sponsors the farm is the start of a new economic system in the South...  
The total cost of the farm, including equipment and livestock, was  
\$25,000. Mr. Eddy and the trustees have received \$15,000 in contribu-  
tions. The \$10,000 balance is at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest..."

**Rays Decrease Food Spoilage** A new slender gas-filled tube, emitting invisible rays which promise to save billions of dollars in the annual meat and bread bill of the American people by eliminating the large waste now caused by bacteria and spores, was demonstrated for the first time in public recently at a meeting of the American Institute. The tube, developed after nine years of research, generates rays of a particular wave length in the invisible ultra-violet band which exert a highly destructive effect on meat-spoiling bacteria and on spores that produce molds on baking products, it was explained. The new tube already has been put to practical use in the Duke University Hospital for destroying air-borne bacteria in the operating room. One of the chief industrial uses for the new tube, Dr. Robert F. James said, is in making meat tender. Freshly slaughtered meat is usually tough, and to make it tender meat is usually "hung" or "aged." This "aging" is done at low temperatures. If the storage temperature is increased, he added, the rate of tenderness is increased and the costs of storage and capital investment are decreased. The main objection to raising the temperature is the fact that the meat spoils from bacterial infection. This objection, he said, can now be removed by the use of the bacteria-destroying ray. (New York Times, June 12.)

**Control of Insects** George Tagatz, Associated Press Writer, says in a report in the Capital Times (Madison, Wis.): "Discretion in the extermination of insects - of which there are 700,000 kinds known to man - was urged recently by C. L. Fluke, entomologist of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who contends that only a small percentage are economically destructive. 'The beneficial or harmless flies and bugs greatly outnumber the destructive types,' Fluke said. 'In Wisconsin there are approximately 30,000 kinds of insects, but only 500 or 600 species can be classed as destructive.' Nature, he added, has provided a system of checks and balances in its insect kingdom, and plagues of destructive invertebrates frequently are traceable to the upsetting activities of mankind. The economic entomologist's job is to provide artificial remedies when the natural balance becomes distorted..."

**Weather Forecasting** Measurements of the earth's magnetic field have been found to give a clue to coming weather conditions. They give more accurate forecasts than ordinary weather observing instruments and at longer periods in advance. These results were obtained in observations carried on at the Texas Technological College by E. F. George and Florence Robertson and they have communicated their findings in a preliminary report to the editor of The Physical Review. The observations have been confined to western Texas and they will require checking in other sections. The conclusions reported are: (1) in about 95 per cent of the cases observed a high magnetometer is followed by bad weather (rain, snow, sleet, hail, lightning, sand storms, dust storms, violent winds, cold waves, etc.). In the majority of cases the rise in the magnetometer came about a day in advance of the adverse weather change; (2) In about 57 per cent of the cases observed a low barometer is followed by bad weather. The falling barometer, when it occurred, preceded the bad weather by a much shorter interval than the high magnetometer." (N.Y. Herald Tribune)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 64

Section 1

June 15, 1936.

**FARM MORTGAGE** Net profits of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation from the time of its organization to March 31, last, amounted to \$15,280,716, it announced yesterday. This sum has been set up as a general reserve against losses on mortgage loans. The profit-and-loss statement of the corporation, published in the first issue of the Farm Credit Quarterly, shows that on March 31, the organization held first mortgages on farm real estate amounting to approximately \$308,000,000, second mortgages valued at \$510,000,000 and consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds, bought from the Federal Land Banks, amounting to about \$759,600,000. Its outstanding bonds totaled \$1,047,256,900. (New York Times.)

**PORTABLE FREIGHT CONTAINERS** Formation of a nation-wide agency, or of agencies, to transport freight in portable containers with resultant savings in costs of transfer and damage is recommended in a report issued yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation. The report estimates that almost 100,000,000 tons of freight annually could be moved economically in this manner. (Press)

**STATE TOBACCO TAXES** Pointing out that the consumer of one package of cigarettes a day pays into the Federal Treasury \$21.90 a year in cigarette taxes, the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, at their annual convention in the Hotel Pennsylvania Saturday, declared strongly against the imposition and extension of State taxes on tobacco products. The condemnation of State taxes was embodied in the first of fourteen resolutions adopted at the closing session of the convention which was attended by 2,800 dealers from all parts of the country. The retail tobacco industry, represented by the association, comprises about 900,000 outlets for the sale of tobacco products. (Press)

**AIR SHIPMENTS** Air express shipments in and out of Chicago have increased 80 per cent since the recent unification of the nation-wide air and air-rail express, made possible by the affiliation of fifteen aviation lines with the air division of the Railway Express Agency. (New York Times.)

New Crop  
Rotation

An editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (June 10) says: "One system of crop rotation recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture indicates that it is necessary for farmers to be adaptable to changing conditions. As a means of full use of land, building up soil fertility and at the same time protecting the land from erosion, the use of soybeans sown at this time, cut for hay about the middle of August, the land disked and seeded immediately to winter barley for fall pasture and as a nurse crop for Korean lespedeza next spring, is suggested... This rotation gives a hay crop of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 tons to the acre which has superior feeding qualities, a grain crop next spring which will produce more food nutrients to the acre than corn except in very fertile soils or under ideal growing conditions, and a midsummer pasture that is decidedly superior. The land being covered throughout the year is not susceptible to excessive erosion and the two crops, soybeans and lespedeza, both add nitrogen and humus to worn and depleted soils. A method of farming which does this is certain to yield greater returns and involve less labor than one which requires continuous cultivation and adds nothing to the soil. This rotation which includes three new crops that have the full endorsement of crops and livestock men as well as of research workers can be adopted without mental reservations as to its value."

New Nitrogenous  
Material

In the January-March issue of Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute, M. M. McCool reports on the fertilizer value of a new nitrogenous material made by mixing 80 parts of calcium cyanide with 100 parts of the concentrated residue obtained after the alcohol was distilled from fermented molasses (a patented product). He found: "It was the equal of high grade tankage for the production of snap bean, tobacco, corn, and was superior to it for the production of cotton, rye grass, and millet. Owing to the slower rate of availability, the losses entailed through leaching under field conditions should be less than from tankage or inorganic carriers of nitrogen."

British Research  
Report

Science (June 12) says: "The annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research gives, according to the London Times, many indications of the growing importance which British industrial authorities attach to science. The Advisory Council of the department, the chairman of which is Lord Rutherford, point to a very encouraging response to the offer which the department made last year to research associations of increased government support, provided the associations on their part obtained correspondingly increased contributions from the industries they serve. Negotiations with 13 out of 18 research associations in receipt of financial assistance from the department have been completed, and in every case offers of increased grants on a new basis have been made and accepted. The Advisory Council states 'that the immediate result has been that the association in question, as a whole, are already assured of a 30 per cent increase in their resources as compared with those they commanded 18 months ago. With one exception each of these associations now enjoys an income of at least 10,000 (pounds)...'"



**Termite Damage** "The Forest Products Division of the Department of Over-Estimated Commerce is again receiving numerous requests, according to P. A. Hayward, Chief, for information regarding termites," says the Southern Lumber Journal (June). "Whereas a few years ago the house-owner had never heard of the termite, though the insect was present as much then as now, and lived in peace, comfort, and complacency in his home of wood, he has of late been frightened into believing that his home may be damaged. The possibility of there being termites in one's home, according to Hayward, is very slight. Certainly there is little risk if the homeowner will but make use of a few simple control methods. It is true that in a technical sense, the termite exists in one species or another in almost every part of the United States. It is also true that in certain favorable environments an appreciable amount of termite damage actually occurs. According to Dr. T. E. Snyder, Senior Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and the world's outstanding authority on termites, there has not been, however, an invasion of the United States by tropical termites. Neither is the termite situation in this country getting any worse. It is simply that the public has in recent years become aware of termites..."

**Maintaining Soil Fertility** "Leading scientists in England are preaching the gospel that to maintain soil fertility at its highest and most economical level we must go back to the methods by which the Chinese have maintained the fertility of their lands over thousands of years - the proper utilisation of vegetable and animal waste," says the New Zealand Dairy Exporter (May 1). "The leading botanist of the Empire, Sir Albert Howard, C.I.E., M.A., introduced the principle in India, systematically making humus out of all available waste of vegetable and animal origin...The great botanist goes on to argue that it is only through humus, and the plants having a proper pore space in which the root hairs can live and work, that high quality plants can be produced, and that high quality plants are necessary if animals are to resist disease. There is more in this than meets the eye. A supply of all the necessary minerals is imperative to vigorous health and productive capacity. We are continually taking from the soil all the minerals, but only replacing one or two of them. Humus is the only way in which all the minerals can be replaced..."

**Protecting Forests** "There has been organized in Olympia, Wash., an organization known as the Forest Protection League of the United States," says the West Coast Lumberman (June). "The purpose of this organization is to disseminate information tending to make the general public conscious of the destructiveness of fire and the damage caused thereby to the forests of the land, and to assist the state and the national government in forest fire control by means of lectures, pamphlets, and by precept and example..."

**Soil-Testing Train** The progress of recent years in soil science is attested by an announcement from Purdue University of a special soil-testing train, fully equipped to make quick tests for soil acidity and available phosphate and potash. This train will be operated during the early part of August in cooperation with county agents, farm organizations and the agricultural agents of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. (The American Fertilizer, May 30.)



June 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.00-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $1.05\frac{3}{4}$ - $1.07\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $1.03\frac{3}{4}$ - $1.05\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 89  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -94  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 91  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -1.11  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $76\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $52\frac{3}{4}$ - $55\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62-64; St. Louis 65- $65\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-63; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24; K.C.  $24\frac{1}{2}$ -26; Chi.  $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $27\frac{1}{2}$ -28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2, Minneap. 31-32; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.67-1.73.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$4.75-\$6 per stave barrel in the East; few \$5 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$5.50-\$6 in a few cities; \$5 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains #3-\$4 per 100 pounds in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Crystal White Wax 85¢-\$1. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, 75¢-\$1.75 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets; 50¢-90¢ f.o.b. Macon. Virginia Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.50 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.25-\$4.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Resistants \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling  $7\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.78 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.03 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.70 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.68 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $29\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 29 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24- $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 65

Section 1

June 16, 1936.

## CIVIL SERVICE LEGISLATION

Four bills relating to civil service were passed by one or both houses of Congress yesterday. Both the Senate and the House passed identical measures extending the retirement privilege to J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and his aids. The Senate passed the long-dormant Black bill to prevent political influence in promotions of Government employes and sent it to the House. A 40-hour week was extended to 3,423 Federal workers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by a bill passed in the House. It had previously been adopted by the Senate. The House passed another bill which should give employes retired under the civil service act the right to select one of several types of annuities. (Washington Post.)

## AAA BENEFIT BILL PASSED

The House Agriculture Committee yesterday approved the Senate-approved bill to reduce big AAA benefit payments, but decided to amend it so as not to apply retroactively to the 1936 crop. Under the measure, favored by Secretary Wallace, payments of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for co-operating in the soil-conservation-AAA program would be cut 25 per cent, and those above \$10,000 would be reduced 50 per cent. (Associated Press.)

## JAPANESE COLONIZATION IN BRAZIL

A Rio de Janeiro report by the Associated Press says it appeared certain yesterday that the Brazilian senate would move to nullify a land grant whereby the state of Amazonas gave 2,410,000 acres for Japanese colonization. The area is larger than Delaware. Some quarters said the move, if made, would induce complications affecting a previous Japanese concession of 2,545,130 acres from state authorities in Para.

## RAIL POST EXTENSION

Legislation to continue Joseph B. Eastman as co-ordinator of transportation for one year, but without the regulatory powers which the office exercised for the last three years, was put in position yesterday for an early vote by the Senate. The resolution, as reported, amends the emergency railroad transportation act to provide the administrator with little authority other than to continue studies "to encourage action on the part of carriers and other subsidiaries" toward reduction of costs, improvement of service, stabilization of employment, rehabilitation of the industry and promotion of financial reorganization. (Associated Press.)



A Bully  
Year

An editorial in the New England Homestead (June 6) says: "The average breeder of dairy cattle was never more bull conscious than he is at present. Good bulls are in demand and prices are definitely on the upward trend. Any old bull, however, won't satisfy. The times demand better bulls and better breeding. Given such a combination, breeders should have no difficulty in disposing of their bulls at profitable figures. Is there a profitable market at present? The recent Strathglass-Strathaven Ayrshire sale answers the question. In this breeders' sale 11 young bulls, mostly calves and yearlings, all by one sire, averaged \$538. The 11 bulls, calves by this outstanding sire, brought at auction a total of \$5,920. The sire himself was surely a profitable investment..."

Germination  
Of Lettuce

Norwood C. Thornton writes on "Carbon Dioxide Storage IX. Germination of Lettuce Seeds at High Temperatures in Both Light and Darkness" in Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute (January-March). The summary says: "These findings that germination of lettuce seeds can be induced by treatment with carbon dioxide are in contrast to those of Kidd who obtained inhibition of the germination of seeds of barley, pea, bean, cabbage, onion and white mustard by exposing them to carbon dioxide. This treatment even induced dormancy in the white mustard seeds. The situation with recently harvested lettuce seeds is quite different since carbon dioxide does not inhibit germination or induce dormancy, but on the contrary causes the prompt germination of the seeds under conditions that are distinctly unfavorable in the absence of carbon dioxide. Previous results with cocklebur also are against the view that Kidd's finding of an inhibitive effect of carbon dioxide is of general application...The means by which carbon dioxide induces germination may not be the same as those by which light and temperature operate but the observable effects upon the percentage of germination are the same...Lettuce seeds that have been forced to germinate by the use of carbon dioxide produce good seedlings which grow well when subsequently transferred to air."

Things For  
Which Plants  
Compete

Dr. Frederic E. Clements of the Division of Plant Biology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in discussing the results of a long series of experiments with plants made in the effort to determine the factors in their environment that affect them, said: "As to the things for which plants compete, the results show that, in general, water is the most important. Light usually comes next, with minerals a close third, though the former permits a proportionally greater reduction before becoming critical. This matter of the limiting factor varies more or less from species to species and especially as between native and cultivated plants. When the entire crop or most of it is removed from the field each year, minerals often assume the paramount role in competition. This is particularly true in long-settled regions with humid climate, where the amount of fertilizer needed is a fair measure of the relation between demand and supply. However, current views as to the exhaustion of the supply of minerals in the soil appear to be more or less incorrect, since in the longest series of experiments known, 75 years of continuous cropping without rotation or fertilizer has failed to reduce the average yield." (Carnegie News Clip Sheet.)



150-Year Science News Letter (June 6) says: "Botanizing over  
Research a gap of a century and a half, on preserved plant specimens  
that have crossed the ocean twice, is to be the unique  
task of Paul C. Standley of the Field Museum Herbarium. Approximately,  
7,000 plants, collected in Mexico while that country was still a Spanish  
colony, have lain untouched in the vaults of the Botanical Garden of  
Madrid...Now, because Mr. Standley has made a special study of the botany  
of Mexico and the Middle Americas, the Spanish authorities have entrusted  
him with the task of identifying and describing the specimens. The main  
collection will eventually be returned to Madrid, but the Field Museum  
will be permitted to retain some of the plants."

Corn An editorial in the Dakota Farmer (June 6) says:  
Uses "Corn refiners of the United States, in 1935, ground  
approximately 60,000,000 bushels of corn, converting into  
some 185 different products, chief of which were starch, syrup and sugar.  
Through the two latter products, corn farmers are recapturing a market  
lost when corn meal ceased to be a dominant factor in bread making. A  
tremendous tonnage of corn syrup and corn sugar is now used by bakers.  
Since the corn appears in this industry as a sweetener and developer of  
better crust and texture, rather than as a flour, it is in competition  
not with American-grown wheat but with cane sugar, which is largely an  
imported product."

Cool Summers A press report from Des Moines says that farmers of  
Predicted Iowa never have experienced a real drouth, according to  
Charles D. Reed of the Weather Bureau. Even the famous  
drouth which damaged crops in much of the tall corn state during the  
summer of 1934, was a period of "too much heat" rather than "too little  
rain," Reed's weather charts reveal. During June, July and August of  
1934, Iowa received a total of 10.18 inches of precipitation, or 86 per  
cent of normal. There were 17 other summers out of 62 on record in which  
precipitation was less than for 1934 and two years produced only 5 inches  
of rain during the growing season. Only one of the latter, Reed said,  
produced a smaller yield of corn than was produced in 1934. "But Iowa's  
1934 summer was the hottest on record," Reed said, "and therein was the  
cause of the damage to crops."

New Pea A press report from Geneva, N.Y., says that a notice  
Grading Method to packers and distributors of canned peas issued by  
the Food and Drug Administration sets up as the official  
method for determining the maturity of peas, a chemical method proposed  
by Dr. Z. I. Kertesz, chemist at the State Experiment Station. Exten-  
sive studies made at the station have shown that flavor and toughness of  
peas are closely associated, and that in scoring those two seem to main-  
tain the same proportions, one moving up or down <sup>with the other</sup>. A chemical method for  
determining the quality of canned peas by determining the maturity was  
proposed by Dr. Kertesz in 1934. This work revealed that the proportion  
of alcohol-insoluble solids in the peas is a good index of maturity.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; cows good 5.35-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs 9.90-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.90. Slaughter spring lambs good and choice 11.00-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 1.11-1.14; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 1.09-1.11; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $94\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Dur. Duluth  $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.16\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $87$ - $96\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95-96; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $79\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye Minneap.  $56\frac{1}{8}$ - $58\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $62\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 65; No. 3 yellow Chi.  $62\frac{1}{4}$ - $63\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $63\frac{1}{2}$ -64; No. 3 white oats Minneap.  $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $25\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C.  $24\frac{3}{4}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $25\frac{1}{4}$ -28; St. Louis 28- $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good Malting Minneap. 57-64; No. 2 Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.71-1.77.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$5.50-\$6.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$5 f.o.b. Washington, Virginia stock \$6-\$6.50 in the East; \$5-\$5.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.75 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, 60¢-\$1.50 per half-bushel basket in city markets; 60¢-85¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Resistants \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.78 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.02 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.69 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.69 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $29\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $29\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago - Nominal.



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Vol. LXI, No. 66

Section 1

June 17, 1936.

**FARM POPULATION GAINS** The farm population of the United States as of Jan. 1, 1935, was 31,800,907, the Bureau of the Census announced yesterday and was the largest ever recorded, exceeding the farm population as of April 1, 1930, by 1,356,557 persons. "Gains during the last five-year period in the number of persons living on farms," William L. Austin, director of the Bureau of Census, reported, "occurred around industrial centers, mining sections, and in areas often designated as 'subsistence farming.' This increase in farm residents reflects, in major degree, the 'back-to-the-farm' movement and the checking by the depression of the flow of farm folks to the cities. During these five years thousands formerly employed in factories, mines and other industries moved to unoccupied farms or returned to the farm homes of their parents or relatives." (New York Times)

**EASTMAN'S JOB ENDS** Joseph B. Eastman's office of Federal Coordinator of transportation expired last night when the Senate failed to act on a measure which would have extended the job for a year. Eastman had recommended that the coordinator's place be continued with curtailed powers. Although his coordinator's office expires, Eastman will retain his place as a member of the I. C. C. (Associated Press.)

**C. C. DAVIS CONFIRMED** The appointment of Chester C. Davis, former AAA administrator, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to serve until 1944, was confirmed yesterday by the Senate. (Washington Post.)

**NEW DUTY ON GERMAN LEATHER** Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., said yesterday that the Treasury Department had established countervailing duties on calf and kid leather imported, directly or indirectly, from Germany. The duties, she said, should offset bounties and subsidies allegedly paid by Germany to leather manufacturers. (Associated Press.)



Paint Mildew            A. E. B. in the Scientific American (July) says:  
Preventive            "White paint on interior surfaces subject to moisture  
                         frequently turns black as a result of mildew. Paint  
chemists have found that small amounts of mercury worked into the  
paint as a paste will eliminate this nuisance. A mildew preventive  
consisting of 73.8 percent by weight of zinc oxide, 1.2 percent by  
weight of bichloride of mercury, and 25 percent by weight of linseed  
oil, forms a smooth, easily workable paste for use by painters. Paint,  
Oil & Chemical Review points out that such pastes must be marked with  
appropriate warning labels, as mercuric chloride is a deadly poison."

Synthetic            An article by A. E. Hitchcock and P. W. Zimmerman in  
Growth            Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute (January-March)  
Substances           reports new findings of the effects of synthetic growth  
                         substance on plants. In the rooting of cuttings they show  
that tap water solutions of the 5 crystalline acids (indoleacetic,  
indolebutyric, indolepropionic, phenylacetic, naphthaleneacetic) were  
much more effective in promoting root formation than are the lanolin  
pastes used in previous experiments. A second article by the same  
authors and Frank Wilcoxon reports addition of nine esters to the list  
of thirteen growth substances previously reported.

Farm Equipment       Farm equipment sales the first half of the current year  
Sales Increase       substantially eclipsed the money-making level of 1935.  
                         Business was livelier than at any time since 1930, with  
some lines going into peak production. Although demand for certain  
types of machinery is dull, the first half was sufficiently good to per-  
mit manufacturers to experience a moderate letdown in the last half and  
still exceed the 1935 showing. Threat of drought in the Northwest  
remains, but the view for the second half is satisfactory. Barring  
setbacks, income from crops should be the highest since 1930. Industries  
depending either directly or indirectly on rural income should get a  
good share of this betterment. Chief industrial beneficiaries besides  
farm equipment manufacturers are mail order houses, granger roads and  
motor companies. (Wall Street Journal.)

Funds For            The steel industry this year will spend \$9,000,000 for  
Steel            research, B. F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois  
Research           Steel Corp., said in an address to the Jobbers' Association in  
Chicago. He predicted noteworthy benefits from this expenditure,  
which will result in better steel. Mr. Fairless also emphasized the  
appropriations of the industry for advertising, which are developing  
"a steel consciousness on the part of the public." (Press.)

Manufactured       Science News Letter (June 6.) says: "A man-made sponge  
Sponge            that may prove to be superior in many ways to the natural  
                         product is a new achievement to be added to those of the  
chemist. The sponge is manufactured of highly purified wood and cotton  
cellulose, resembles a cake of Swiss cheese, its spongelike appearance  
being due to chemical reactions, and can be employed for all purposes  
to which sponges are ordinarily put. The new synthetic sponge is tough  
and durable but becomes quite soft and pliable when wet, thus precluding  
any possibility of scratching the most highly polished surfact. It will  
outlive the natural product, states a report (Industrial and Engineering  
Chemistry)..."

Senate,                    Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate  
June 15                    passed the following: (S. 476) relating to promotions  
                         of civil-service employees; (H. R. 9483) to extend the  
provisions of the Forest Exchange Act, as amended, to certain lands, so  
that they may become part of the Umatilla and Whitman National Forests.  
(This bill will now be sent to the President). On request of Senator  
Vandenberg, (S. 2583) establishing certain commodity divisions in the  
Department of Agriculture was passed over. The Senate Committee on  
Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendments (H. R. 10094) to  
amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to stop injury to the public  
grazing lands by preventing over-grazing...", approved June 28, 1934  
(48 Stat. 1269) (S. Rept. 2371). On a motion by Senator Bilbo, the  
Senate requested that the House return (S. 4740) to provide a graduated  
scale of reduction of payments under section 8 of the Soil Conservation  
and Domestic Allotment Act, and the Senator also entered a motion for  
reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed the Senate.

House,                    Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House  
June 15                    passed the following: (S. 4584) to amend the Migratory  
                         Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), to extend  
and adapt its provisions to the convention between the United States and  
the United Mexican States. (This bill will now be sent to the President);  
(H. J. Res. 366) providing for the establishment of a game management  
supply depot and laboratory, in Pocatello, Idaho; (S. 4734) to provide  
for hurricane control in the Gulf of Mexico and environs during the  
hurricane season. (This bill will now be sent to the President); (S. 4105)  
authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the  
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission of Maryland, for  
park purposes. (This bill will now be returned to the Senate for action  
on the House amendment); (H. R. 12717) to provide for the right of  
election by employees, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service  
Retirement Act, of a joint and survivorship annuity upon retirement;  
(S. 4658) to aid the several States in making certain toll bridges on  
the system of Federal-aid highways free bridges. (This bill will now be  
sent to the President); (S. J. Res. 235) authorizing the Secretary of  
Agriculture to expend funds of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
for participation by the United States in the 1936 Sixth World's Poultry  
Congress. (This joint resolution will now be sent to the President);  
(S. 3784) to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and  
the Capper-Ketchum Act to the Territory of Alaska. (This bill will now  
be sent to the President). The House agreed to the conference report on  
(H. R. 8442) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to supple-  
ment existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for  
other purposes", approved April 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title  
15, sec. 13), and for other purposes. The House Committee on Agriculture  
reported out without amendment (S. 4520) to amend the act approved June  
29, 1935 (49 Stat. 436-439), entitled "An act to provide for research  
into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture..." (H. Rept. 2968).  
The House received a letter from the Federal Trade Commission transmitting  
a report with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and milk pro-  
ducts, in pursuance of H. Con. Res. 32, 73rd Cong., adopted June 15, 1934:  
referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and a letter  
from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, in accordance with  
the provisions of Section 9 of the National Archives Act, approved June  
19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1132; U. S. C., title 40, sec. 239), lists of papers  
among the archives and records of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
which the Administration has recommended should be destroyed or otherwise  
disposed of; referred to Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; cows good 5.25-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.90. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 11.25-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 111 5/8-114 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 109 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 95 1/2-99 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 97 1/2-117 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 90 3/4-94 1/2; Chi. 88 3/4-97 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 1/4-58 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 3/4-63 3/4; St. Louis 65-65 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 3/4-63 3/4; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 3/4-25 1/4; K.C. 25-26 3/4; Chi. 25 1/4-27; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173 1/2-179 1/2.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$7 per stave barrel in the East; \$5-\$5.25 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$6-\$7 in a few cities; Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.25-\$4 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, 75¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; 65¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.82 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.93 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 29 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 29 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y.Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 1/2-27 cents; Standards, 23 1/2-24 cents; Firsts, 22 3/4-23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 67

Section 1

June 18, 1936.

## FIRST REGIONAL INSTITUTE

The First Institute on Regional Development, through which it is designed to translate into effective action the scientific research work of years into the resources and special needs of the Southeastern States opened at Chapel Hill, N. C., yesterday and will continue in session for two weeks at the University of North Carolina. This, Dr. Howard W. Odum stated, is to be "a working institute rather than a discussion conference," with "few formal addresses if any," and "no resolutions committee." "We are here," he said, in welcoming the group, "to agree if possible on ways and means to make use of research data now available, and work out a plan of immediate and practical benefit in specific fields of activity, and not to draft resolutions." (New York Times.)

## ANTIGEN RESEARCH

Immunity to disease is produced by a chemical made of two proteins, one a giant thing in the world of molecules, the other its baby which looks exactly like the giant. The baby is the active thing that prevents disease. This discovery about the mechanism of man's immunity to disease was reported to the medical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday by Sanford B. Hooker, M. D., of the Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston. The "giant" is an "antigen," which means the substance that produces an "antibody." The latter is the baby. The giants are probably proteins, Dr. Hooker said. They are "catalytic" - that is, they have the power of creating new substances out of the fluids around them. The new substances they create are the "antibodies," the minute, mysterious particles long known to prevent disease. (Associated Press.)

## REPORT BUSINESS GAINS

The Federal Reserve Board reported last night that business "taken as a whole" increased more during the first five months this year than in the corresponding period of any of the four preceding years. Many types of business activity were at the highest levels since early 1930, the board added in its monthly bulletin. Operations in the steel industry have increased 1 point this week to 71 per cent of capacity, the highest level in more than six years, according to the weekly summary issued yesterday by the magazine Iron Age. This rate is 10 points above the peak reached when prices were last advanced in June, 1934. (Associated Press.)

**Anthrax Infection in Wool** Ian G. Macdonald, Pathological Laboratory, Cornwall Hospital, Cornwall, N. Y., author of "The Prevention of Anthrax Infection in Woolen Textile Processing" in the June issue of the Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, says: "...Certain lots of foreign wools, notably some of Persian origin, have been found so heavily infected with *B. anthracis* that it has been possible to recover the organism on random cultures from the raw wool in a considerable number of instances. Three cases of human anthrax infection have resulted from the contact of wool sorters with such lots of known infected wool. As anthrax spores have emerged viable after 42 days of immersion in 5 per cent phenol solution, it is no surprise to find that they resist the mild solutions and relatively low temperature used in scouring wool. The spores were probably incubated and free growth of *B. anthracis* in young vegetative form has been obtained from infected wool after it has passed through the washing-scouring process. The worker handling the wool at this stage is still dealing with potentially infected material. This has subsequently been proven by anthrax infection in an employee who had had no contact with 'raw' wool, but handled the scoured material as it came from the machine. The drying process, involving a higher temperature, seems more effective; infected wools failed to yield *B. anthracis*, and there is a marked diminution in the general bacterial content. As other organisms do survive, drying cannot be regarded as anthracidal. It is probable, however, that it does deal fairly effectively with the young vegetative forms which have emerged from spores after the scouring treatment."

**Borax as a Fertiliser** During the last few years attention has been focused on certain obscure plant diseases for which no adequate explanation was forthcoming, and in many cases amelioration has been obtained by the application of boron compounds to the soil. Heart rot of sugar beet and brown heart of turnips are notable examples of this, and it is becoming a recognized practice to include a small quantity of boron compounds with the fertilizer, 12-20 lbs. of borax per acre representing the safe limit, beyond which there is danger of injuring the plants by poisoning them. The beneficial results so far obtained by the application of borax as a specific against certain plant diseases may lead to undue optimism, and to a tendency to attribute every obscure plant disease to lack of boron, without adequate inquiry. The necessity for continued research must be emphasised, as it seems possible that the correct use of various "minor" elements may lead to definite and valuable progress in agricultural practice. (Nature, London, May 30.).

**Farm Real Estate** The farm real estate market as reflected by the sale of farm properties by the 12 Federal land banks continues very active, according to W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Sales of farms and parts of farms by these banks during the first four months of this year numbered 4,227 compared to 2,774 for a similar period a year ago. Sales within the first four months of this year were nearly half as many as in the 12 months of 1935 when they totaled 9,692. (Farm Credit Administration, No. 8-39.)



June 18, 1936.

Senate,  
June 16

By a vote of 42 to 24, the Senate passed the bill (S. 4424) to provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the development of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity, to create a United States Housing Authority, and for other purposes. The Senate also passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 278) to modify and extend the act entitled "An act to include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved May 9, 1934, as amended, and for other purposes. Agreed to the House amendment to the bill (S. 4105) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, of Maryland, for park, parkway, and playground purposes (This bill will now be sent to the President).

House,  
June 16

By a vote of 161 to 90, the House passed the bill (H. R. 12800) to regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal, and for other purposes. Agreed to the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9484) to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended (This bill will now be sent to the President). Agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 10101) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1935, and for other purposes (This bill will now be sent to the President). Also agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 10104) to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway, and recreational-area purposes, and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to States and political subdivisions thereof (This bill will now be sent to the President). Also agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 1392) to extend the provisions of certain laws to the island of Puerto Rico (pertaining to Federal-aid roads in Puerto Rico) (This bill will now be sent to the President). The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported out with amendment the bill (H. R. 12764) to create a Division of Stream Pollution Control in the Bureau of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes. (H. Rept. 2996). The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported out without amendment the bill (H. R. 12224) to authorize and direct the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credit for all outstanding disallowances and suspensions in the accounts of disbursing officers or agents of the Government for payments made pursuant to certain adjustments and increases in compensation of Government officers and employees. (H. Rept. 2997).

Civil Service

Assembled: Junior Chemist, \$2,000 a year; U.S. Dept. Examinations of Agriculture-Junior Agronomist, Junior Animal Fiber Technologist, Junior Animal Husbandman (Beef & Dual-Purpose Cattle), Junior Animal Husbandman (Sheep), Junior Animal Husbandman (Swine), Junior Biologist (Food habits Research), Junior Biologist (Fur resources), Junior Soil Surveyor, Junior Soil Technologist, Junior Zoologist, \$2,000 a year. Unassembled: Personnel Officer, \$4,600 a year, Principal Personnel Assistant, \$3,800 a year, Senior Personnel Assistant, \$3,200 a year, Personnel Assistant, \$2,600 a year. Applications must be on file with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., not later than July 6, 1936.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.75; cows good 5.25-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.00. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 95-99; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 97-117; No. 2 S.R. Wr. K.C. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96; Chi. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 1/8-58 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 64; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-65; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174-180.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6.25-\$7 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.50-\$5.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$6-\$7 in eastern cities; \$5.75-\$6 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.50-\$4.50 per 100 pound sacks in eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 50¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, 85¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; 60¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 11.93 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.94 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 11.88 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 68

Section 1

June 19, 1936.

**COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT** Farmers were urged to develop their own cooperative credit system by Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, in an address delivered yesterday before the American Institute of Cooperation at Urbana, Ill. Mr. Goss described the problem of government subsidy the "greatest fundamental" one which the farmer "must face and decide." "Under the cooperative plan," he said, "if we operate on sound principles we can have constant access to the money markets of the nation and can command credit at rates practically as low as the government itself..." (Associated Press.)

**STRATOSPHERE BALLOON DATA** New data on the stratosphere and the technique of using unmanned balloons for obtaining them were hailed by scientists yesterday in the success of trials conducted at Rochester, N. Y. One of five balloons sent up day before yesterday has been recovered, and there is hope that others will be returned to the University of Rochester, said Dr. T. Russell Wilkins, director of the school of optics. The one recovered was reported at Mannsville, Jefferson County, with photographic plates attached intact. The plates are expected to show cosmic ray tracks which may supply new information on the nature and behavior of alpha ray particles. (Associated Press.)

**ENCEPHALOMYELITIS OUTBREAK** Dr. J. W. Hughes, Assistant State Veterinarian in Maryland, said yesterday that he was investigating an outbreak of encephalomyelitis among horses in the upper part of Cecil County. Dr. Hughes said that three cases, two of them fatal, had been reported to him. He described the disease as a "general paralysis." A widespread outbreak of the disease killed a large number of horses in Southern Maryland two years ago. (Associated Press.)

**FARM EXPORTS INCREASED** Substantial increases in exports of raw cotton and leaf tobacco, the major agricultural products figuring in this country's foreign trade, were reported yesterday by the United States Chamber of Commerce in an analysis covering the first quarter of 1936. At the same time, it was shown, imports of a number of farm products, which rose last year because of the 1934 drought and favorable prices here, were returning to a more "normal" basis. Continued increases were noted, however, in imports of wheat, cattle and meats. (Baltimore Sun.)

Deep                                      An editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, Cultivation      May 30 ) says: "...Observations made at Rothamsted and described by Dr. Crowther indicate that the subsoil may become an important reservoir of soluble nitrogen (nitrates). Washed down by autumn rains from the surface layer the nitrates may be retained by the deeper layers and made available for the roots of plants; although, needless to state, where the soil and subsoil are both sandy, little or no nitrate will be retained either in the surface or subsoil. Rain will wash it out of range of the roots, a fact illustrated in this May on every sandy common in the south of England. There, long after the season of growth has begun, the grass covering of the common is still without sign of growth: a wet autumn and winter, a dry spring, no warmth, no nitrogen - no growth. Other observations made by Dr. Crowther on the responses of the potato and beet to manuring with potassic fertilisers prompt us to ask whether we know yet what are and may be the relative contributions of the soil and subsoil to crop production. The potato, a shallow rooting crop, grown in heavy land at Rothamsted responds to a dressing of potash; but when grown on the light sands at Woburn it does not. On the other hand, sugar beet, a deeper rooting crop, sometimes responds to potash at Woburn but never so far at Rothamsted. Even more important, however, than the part played by the subsoil in the provision of plant nutrients is the question of water supply. It is in this respect, at all events in our opinion, that the deep cultivation advocated by all good gardeners receives its justification..."

Soft-Curd                                      The Southern Dairy Products Journal (June) says Milk                                      that "studies recently completed at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., are both interesting and important to the dairymen or milk distributor interested in promoting soft-curd milk for his trade. The experimenters conclude that ordinary pasteurization temperatures have no effect upon the curd tension of milk. Heating to a temperature of 180 degrees for a period of 15 minutes, however, usually produced soft-curd milk. In order to obtain some actual figures on the effect of pressure in producing soft-curd milk, five different samples of milk, ranging in curd tension from 55 to 112 grams, were viscolized at pressures of 1,000, 3,000 and 5,000 pounds of pressure. As a result, it was concluded that a pressure of at least 3,000 pounds is required to produce a real soft-curd milk. In the final study described in the bulletin, eight groups of albino rats were fed (a) natural soft-curd milk, (b) normal hard-curd milk, (c) normal hard-curd milk heated to the boiling point, and (d) normal hard-curd milk viscolized at pressures of 4,000 and 5,000 pounds. No difference in the gain in rate of growth was found for the different types of milk fed."

New Swiss                                      The National Butter and Cheese Journal (June 10 ) Cheese                                      says that in an effort to aid Swiss cheese manufacturers Laboratories      in complying with federal butterfat requirements, the Wisconsin State Emergency Board set up an appropriation of \$12,500 to set up laboratories in four Lafayette and Green County cheese factories. Walter Price, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, will be director of the project. The college will furnish \$3,500 toward the fund.



House,  
July 17

The House agreed to the conference report on the  
First Deficiency Appropriation Bill H. R. 12624 for 1937.

The actions of the conference in regard to provisions relating to the Department of Agriculture were as follows: The amendment regarding the civil service status of employees of the Soil Conservation Service was changed to read: "Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to affect the status under the civil-service laws of any positions created under and by virtue of the Act of April 27, 1935, or other positions brought under the civil-service laws by Executive order heretofore issued;" the following amendment was stricken out: "For the purchase of land and erection of laboratory, greenhouse and service buildings and purchase of equipment, to be used in connection with the sugar-cane investigations of the Department of Agriculture, including the employment of personal services in the District of Columbia for the preparation of plans, \$100,000, to remain available during the fiscal year 1937;" Section 7 (c) was amended to read as follows: "The appropriation made by section 2 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1937, for carrying out sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act shall be available to the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of carrying out such Act with respect to land devoted to growing trees for the production of gum turpentine and gum rosin." The following items were agreed to: for Weather Bureau station at Lynchburg, Va., \$12,000; for marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum, \$30,000, payable from funds provided by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; for maintenance of improvements on the national forests, \$100,000; for a soil survey of the Hawaiian Islands, \$15,000, payable from funds provided by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; for tobacco compacts and agreements among states, \$300,000 of the funds provided by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The House passed S. J. Res. 278 to modify and extend the act entitled "An act to include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved May 9, 1934, as amended, and for other purposes (This joint resolution will now be sent to the President). The House Committee on Ways and Means reported out with amendment H. R. 12876 to waive any exclusive jurisdiction over premises of resettlement or rural rehabilitation projects; to authorize payments to states, political subdivisions, and local taxing units in lieu of taxes on such premises; and for other purposes. (H. Rept. 3025).

Chemurgic  
Research

An editorial in Today (June 20) says: "Scientific research will solve the farm problem; that is the assumption of the 'chemurgy' enthusiasts. Secretary

Wallace reminds them that it doesn't always work out that way.

Chemurgists point with pride to a million acres planted in soy beans for the use, in large part, of automobile makers. But first, technological progress, in the form of the automobile, threw out of use 35,000,000 acres once needed to feed horses and mules. The spread between bid and asked quotations on Panaceas, Pfd., should always be at least twelve points."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00; cows good 5.40-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.10. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 111 3/8-114 3/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 109 3/8-111 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 94 7/8-98 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 96 7/8-116 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 92 3/4-95 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 3/8-58 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 1/2-66; St. Louis 66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63 3/4-65; St. Louis 65; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 1/2-26; K.C. 25 3/4-27 1/2; Chi. 26 3/4-28; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 35-36; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172-178.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6.25-\$7 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$5.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$6.25-\$6.75 in the East; \$5.75-\$6 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.40-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 50¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 75¢-\$1.37 1/2 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; 65¢-85¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in the East; Resistants \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.97¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. July futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.90 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.92 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 30 cents; 90 Score, 29 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 3/4-17 1/4 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 1/2-27 1/2 cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, 23 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 69

Section 1

June 20, 1936.

**HOUSE PASSES** Deciding unexpectedly yesterday to give way to the  
**COPELAND BILL** pressure from certain Senate leaders, House chieftains suddenly called up the Copeland Pure Food and Drug Bill under suspension of the rules, and it was passed after only forty minutes of debate by a standing vote of 151 to 27. The measure is similar to that passed May 28, 1935, in the Senate. Senator Copeland was reported willing to accept the House revision in order to assure its adoption today. (Press.)

**JAPANESE** A Tokyo wireless to the New York Times says the  
**TRADE LAWS** Japanese Government has decided to invoke the Trade Protection Law against Australia. Its action has been taken because Australia has declined to reconsider its new high tariffs against Japanese goods. Invocation of the Protection Law will not be made applicable to cargoes in transit. Hence, officials point out that if trade negotiations should be resumed immediately and should be successful within a month, the restrictions need never be enforced. These restrictions will include institution of a licensing system for wool and wheat, prohibitive duties on minor imports and exclusion of ores.

**WEATHER** A Honolulu wireless to the New York Times says that,  
**SURVEY** prepared to continue the collection of weather data in the Central and South Central Pacific, W. T. Miller of the Air Bureau of the Department of Commerce returned from Washington to Honolulu day before yesterday to organize a new expedition to the islands south of the Equator. All the data collected will be made available to any commercial or air transport company which undertakes to operate a line from Honolulu to New Zealand by way of Samoa. The data gathered will be dovetailed with the observations now being made at Midway, Pago Pago and Honolulu to give as complete a picture as possible of upper-air conditions.

**TEXTILE** A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says the  
**CONVENTION** International Labor Office conference adopted yesterday a proposal by the American delegates for a meeting of experts to be held in the coming year to prepare the ground for further discussion next June of the forty-hour convention for textile workers. John G. Winant stressed that the aim was to get every one - employer, worker and government delegates - around the table in a friendly fact-finding discussion.

Scientific  
Exhibits

The Gardeners' Chronicle, describing in its May 30  
(British) issue the Royal Horticultural Society exhibition, says:

"Throughout the whole period of the show members of the Royal Horticultural Society's scientific and technical staff from Wisley were in attendance. Most of the questions were answered 'off-hand'... There was a delightful atmosphere of 'your garden troubles are our troubles, and we are here to help you all we can'... Following our custom of recent years, we lingered at the Bureau and, this year, found that the question of last year - Antirrhinum rust - had lost its importance. The most frequent concerned Tulip fire and Lily disease. Next came white fly and means of combating its infestations, and we learnt that, so great has been the demand that Wisley and Cheshunt are still unable to supply all the parasites required. The attacks of the flea beetle on Brassicas has increased in importance. Others wished to know the difference between centipedes and millipedes and their influence on plants. Likewise, ants in flower borders, earwigs and woodlice and the best means of extermination were fairly frequent questions..."

Fruits of  
Research

L. F. Livingston, President, American Society of  
Agricultural Engineers, author of "Applying the Fruits  
of Research" in Agricultural Engineering (June), says:

"Today agriculture presents a challenge to youth to come and conquer. At no time in its long history has it held brighter promises for the young man of courage, initiative, industry, and brains. We are entering a chemical age that is turning industry's eyes toward the farm as the potential major source of its raw materials. At the same time discoveries in the medical sciences are giving to food, both as a preventive and curative of disease, an importance undreamed only a decade or two ago. The plant growers of tomorrow may well rank with the physician as one of the vital factors in bettering and maintaining the public health... Farmers will have to know infinitely more to produce successfully the crops and to utilize the methods now taking form in the laboratory... They will have to develop a practical knowledge of soil chemistry, of plant pathology, of agricultural engineering, and have at least a basic knowledge of biology. Culture is all important in plant production: environment and feeding are all important in animal breeding and care. Lack of knowledge of a single subject may upset an otherwise sound program. Through enormous effort but relatively modest expenditure we have established a national system for agricultural research and education. It has been responsible for most of the progress in agriculture in the past. Without our state colleges, without our county agents, without the work of earnest men in the federal services who have devoted their lives to the betterment of farming in America, without these there would be no mere 'farm problem' today - there would be a farm debacle. These services that have proven their worth should be extended, and through them definite steps should be taken to carry knowledge to those farmers who need it most..."

## R.R. Regulation

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, expressed the view that government regulation eventually would extend to all forms of transportation. Speaking to the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Illinois on the "Future of Transportation in the United States," Mr. Eastman said the "field of regulation must be as broad as the field of transportation." (Associated Press.)



## Congress

June 18

Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed the following: H. R. 10591 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on traffic conditions, with recommendations for corrective legislation (this bill will now be sent to the President); H. R. 7293 to amend the act approved June 16, 1934, entitled "An act to provide relief to Government contractors whose costs of performance were increased as a result of compliance with the act approved June 16, 1933, and for other purposes;" S. J. Res. 291 amending section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (this joint resolution had been reported out without amendment earlier in the day) (S. Rept. 2422); S. Res. 274 authorizing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to investigate and report on the domestic potash industry and laws and other matters relating thereto. On request of Senators McKellar and Robinson, S. 2583, establishing certain commodity divisions in the Department of Agriculture, was passed over. The Senate agreed to the conference reports on the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill H. R. 12624 for 1937 (this bill will now be sent to the President); and on H. R. 8442 to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 15, Sec. 13), and for other purposes (this bill will now be sent to the President). The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out without amendment S. 4754 to waive any exclusive jurisdiction over premises of resettlement or rural rehabilitation projects; to authorize payments to States, political subdivisions, and local taxing units in lieu of taxes on such premises; and for other purposes (S. Rept. 2416). S. J. Res. 171 providing for the establishment of a game management supply depot and laboratory, and for other purposes, was indefinitely postponed. The House debated S. 3055 to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans, or grants by the United States, and for other purposes.

## British

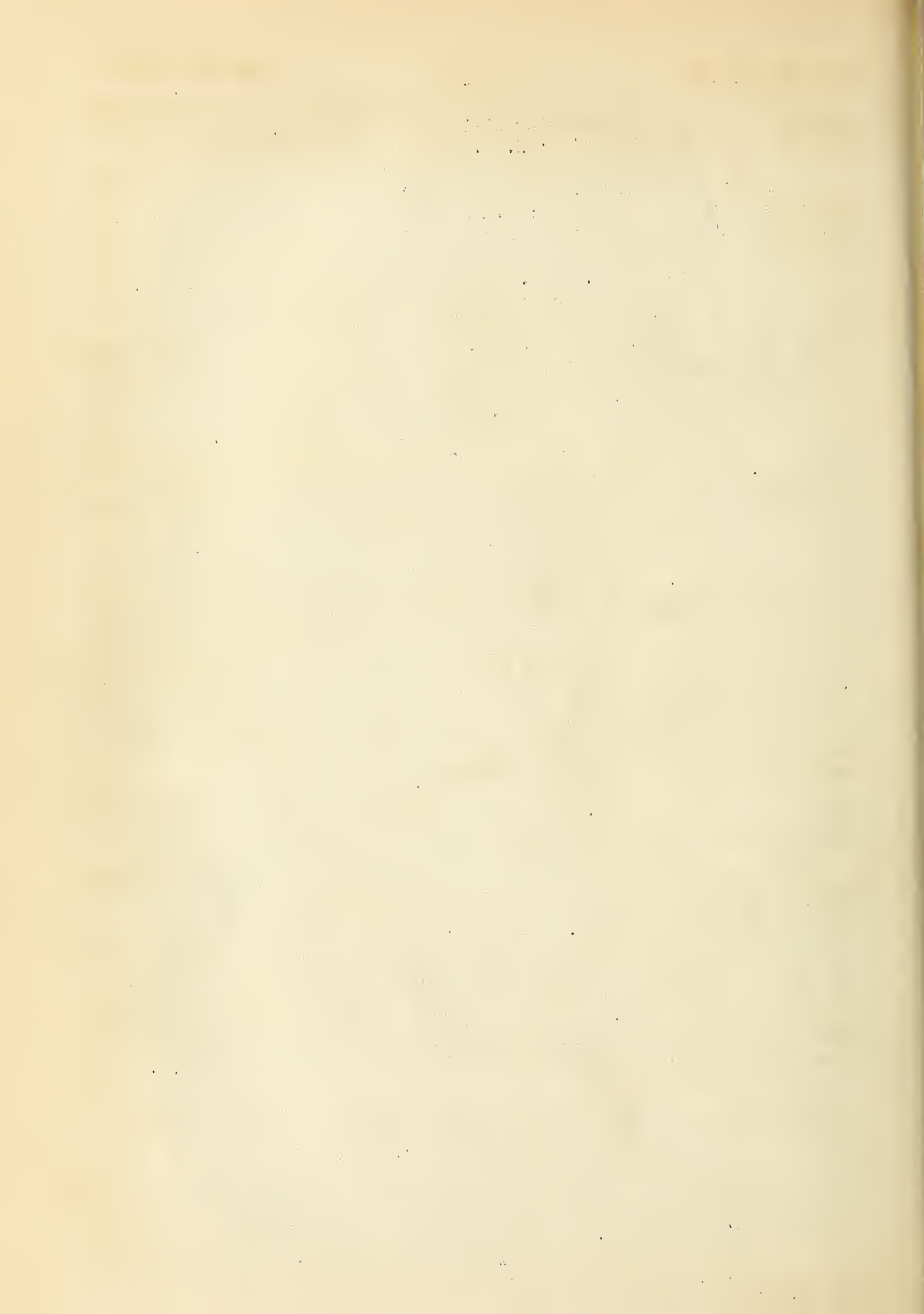
Barley Duty

"The Import Duties Advisory Committee announced that they decided not to make any recommendation at present for the imposition of an additional duty on imported malting barley," says The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, June). "A similar decision has been made with regard to an additional duty on all imported barley. The Import Duties Advisory Committee expressed the opinion that in view of the high proportion (approximately two-thirds) of imported barley consumed by the agricultural industry, an additional duty on all imported barley would not be of advantage to the industry as a whole. At the most, it would be possible to impose only a moderate rate of duty, of little value to home growers generally, and, in particular, to those producing barley of malting quality..."

## Rural Mail

Services Improved

"Rural mail delivery routes are getting longer and the number of rural carriers is getting smaller," says Roads and Streets (June). "During the last 25 years, total mileage of routes has increased more than 34 per cent, while the number of carriers has decreased from 41,559 to 34,763, according to an analysis of Post Office Department figures just made by the National Highway Users' Conference. This analysis, showing effect of increased use of automotive and highway facilities, reveals that the average length of rural delivery routes last year was 62 per cent greater than it was in 1904..."





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Vol. LXI, No. 70

Section 1

June 22, 1936.

## TRADE COMMISSION INQUIRY

President Roosevelt approved Saturday, the Associated Press reports, a resolution broadening the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of agricultural income. It increases the amount authorized to be spent from \$150,000 to \$300,000 and provides that the inquiry be extended to embrace table and juice grapes, fresh fruits and vegetables.

## WPA AND FARM WAGES

Harry L. Hopkins and his aides in the Works Progress Administration explained Saturday, the press reports, in a question and answer broadcast the new Federal work relief program. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said "there is a lot of talk in the newspapers every spring and fall to the effect that the farmers cannot get help because the government overpays the workers on its projects." Mr. Hopkins said, "There have been some cases where reputable farmers paying decent wages could not get help because of relief work. But, on the other hand, there have been many cases where farmers have raised a terrible rumpus because we did not kick unfortunate people off the job so they might hire them on starvation wages...."

## MANY ECLIPSE PICTURES

An abundance of excellent photographs obtained during the total eclipse of the sun Friday will permit a thorough study of the physical peculiarities of the chromosphere, or sun's atmosphere, Soviet scientists report, according to an Associated Press report from Moscow. The Italian Academy of Science's expedition to Sara reported a group of spots was clearly discernible on the eastern extremity of the moon's disc while it covered the sun. The corona was bright with long, flame-like projections. The eclipse cut off radio transmission to Kamchatka peninsula for two hours.

## ROAD BUILDING IN PERU

A cable to the New York Times from Lima, Peru, says a government resolution stated that 150,000 soles monthly would be appropriated for the next six months to maintain the highways of the country. Fifty percent of this sum will be used for the Department of Lima. With the abolition of road tolls, the entire gasoline tax now will be used for keeping up roads. A table issued with the decree shows that 1,524,480 soles were derived during 1935 from road tolls.

Farmer's  
Tastes

The Field (London, May 30) says: "What sort of a fellow is the farmer? This is the question which Messrs. W. S. Crawford, Ltd., the advertising agents, asked themselves in seeking to approach and find contacts with the farmer. The result of their inquiries is a most interesting book entitled Selling Things to Farmers. A thorough investigation of the farmer's tastes has been made and the findings, so far as one sample county, Wiltshire, is concerned, are quoted in this book. The farmer is necessarily an important customer of the cake manufacturer, the fertiliser manufacturer, and the maker of agricultural machinery. He and his family are also, like the rest of the community, purchasers of the everyday commodities of civilised life. In so far as their tastes and habits are different from those of townspeople the advertiser needs to make a special approach to them. Which newspapers and periodicals shall the advertiser use if he wishes to appeal to the farmers of say, Wiltshire? This investigation shows the percentage of farmers in this county reading the national daily papers to be as follows: Daily Mail 39 per cent, The Times 21.8 per cent, Daily Telegraph 21.8 per cent, Daily Express 20.3 per cent, with much smaller percentages reading the other daily papers. The Times figure includes those who purchase that paper on Mondays only, when the agricultural page appears..."

Store Door  
Service

Widespread demand for complete door-to-door transportation service makes it absolutely necessary for the eastern railroads to provide this service or risk further heavy diversion of less than carload business to competing forms of transportation, Fred Carpi, general freight agent of Pennsylvania Railroad, told the ICC. He appeared as the first witness at hearings called by the commission to investigate all phases of existing pickup and delivery service and the proposal of the eastern roads to expand the door-to-door delivery plan. With all of its advantages the existing service which provides pickup and delivery for distances up to 260 miles does not go far enough, the witness emphasized. He declared that long haul highway transportation has been increasing at an alarming rate and can no longer be ignored. (Wall Street Journal.)

Conservation  
Progress

An editorial in the Scientific American (July) says: "...With a program that stresses education as an effective means to the desired end, the American Wildlife Institute has actively taken up the cudgels of American sportsmen and has achieved in a short time a remarkable degree of success. It cannot be gainsaid that organization of interested groups, so that their combined voice will be far stronger than their individual voices, is an admirable method of swaying public opinion - and thereby, legislative opinion - in the proper direction. This is now being accomplished through the formation of the General Wildlife Federation by the Institute. The Federation looks toward the eventual bringing together of thousands of scattered sportsmen's clubs into state federations, these to form parts of the national group, all working toward a common end. With such an organization functioning properly it will be possible to exert influence both locally and nationally for the best interests of all...In no small measure is Jay N. ('Ding') Darling responsible for the success to date. He has been one of the guiding spirits of the Institute and the Federation. Surely he deserves the support of every sportsman and nature lover..."



Senate,  
June 19                   The Senate passed H.R.8555 to develop a strong American merchant marine, to promote the commerce of the United States, to aid national defense, and for other purposes. Senators Copeland, Sheppard, Guffey, McNary, and Gibson were appointed Senate conferees on the bill. The Senate passed S. 4786 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make such adjustments and revisions found to be due on contracts entered into by the Government with crop producers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to S. Res. 265, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with certain information concerning producers, a part of the material called for and stating that a further report would be submitted in the future. Senator Glass had inserted in the Record a comparison of appropriations made during the 74th Congress, first session, and those made during the 74th Congress, second session, with estimates. The Senate Committee on Civil Service reported out without amendment H. R. 12717 to provide for the right of election by employees, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, of a joint and survivorship annuity upon retirement (S. Rept. 2440).

House,  
June 19                   Messrs. Chapman, Cole of Maryland, Kenney, Reece, and Wolverton were appointed House conferees on the Copeland food and drug bill. Senators Copeland, Bailey, Caraway, Clark, McNary, Vandenberg, and Gibson were appointed Senate conferees. The House also passed the following: S. 3055 to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans, or grants by the United States, and for other purposes; S. 81 to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Department of Agriculture. (The House amendment to the bill was agreed to by the Senate, as noted above; S. 4567 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew for the term of 10 years a lease to the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Co. of a tract of land in the United States Department of Agriculture Range and Livestock Experiment Station, Montana, (This bill will now be sent to the President); S. 4786 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make such adjustments and revisions found to be due on contracts entered into by the Government with crop producers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act (This bill was passed by the Senate earlier in the day, as noted above, and will now be sent to the President); S. J. Res. 277 to investigate corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of agricultural implements and machinery (This joint resolution will now be sent to the President); H. J. Res. 642 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to apply such methods of control of grasshoppers as in his judgment may be necessary (This joint resolution had been introduced earlier in the day); S. J. Res. 291 amending section 11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (This joint resolution will now be sent to the President). By a vote of 223 to 99, the House agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12395 to provide revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes.

Mexican  
Highway                   Mexico's new highway from the capital to the United States border at Laredo will be formally opened July 1 by President Lazaro Cardenas. Motor buses will make the run from the capital to the border in nineteen hours. The trip from the border to San Antonio will take five hours. The most modern type of passenger buses will be used and sleeping accommodations will be provided.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.40-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 116  $\frac{3}{8}$ -119  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 114  $\frac{3}{8}$ -116  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 99  $\frac{7}{8}$ -103  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 101  $\frac{7}{8}$ -121  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $90\frac{1}{2}$ -101; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $99\frac{1}{2}$ -100; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland  $82\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 60- $62\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-66; St. Louis 68; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $64\frac{1}{4}$ - $66\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 66- $66\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26  $\frac{7}{8}$ -27  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 27-29; Chi. 28-30; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-68; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $173\frac{1}{2}$ - $179\frac{1}{2}$ .

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$6.65 per stave barrel in the East; \$5.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$6-\$6.75 in eastern markets; \$5.90-\$6.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.40-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Resistants \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, various sizes, 65¢-\$1.40 per half-bushel basket in city markets; 60¢-85¢ f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 20 points from the previous close to 12.17 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.92 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 12.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 12.12 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 cents; 91 Score,  $29\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $23$ - $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXI, No. 71

Section 1

June 23, 1936.

## SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Winifred Mallon, reporting at length in the New York Times the meeting of the Institute on Regional Development, at Chapel Hill, N. C., said in part that the progress made and the difficulties encountered in coordinating, as between white and Negro students and institutions, educational work in the South was reviewed at the session yesterday. The address which received the most applause was that delivered by Professor J. Y. Mitchell, the only Negro member of the institute.... Illustrating his points with anecdotes drawn from personal experience, Professor Mitchell stressed the practical value of truly balancing the economic and the sociological in educational effort.... He urged the promotion of the training which makes of economic endeavor a contribution to better living.... Professor Mitchell agreed with Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina, who had preceded him, in affirming that certain research and work with Negroes could best be done by those of their own race, and to that end that graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students.... Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, now with the resettlement division in Washington discussed proposed Federal legislation to eliminate or reduce farm tenancy, as proposed in the Bankhead bill which passed the Senate but died in committee of the House.

## RELIEF CONTINUED

Continued Federal jobs for 2,300,000 unemployed who are on relief or certified as "in need of relief" were assured yesterday when President Roosevelt signed into law the deficiency relief bill carrying \$1,425,000,000 to be spent chiefly by the Works Progress Administration. The bill carries in its entirety appropriations of approximately \$2,375,000,000, the Associated Press reports.

## EMPLOYMENT GAINING

Employment and pay rolls in both industry and agriculture showed marked gains last month in contrast to normal seasonal trends, the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics disclosed yesterday, according to a report in the Washington Post. "On the basis of reports received from more than 135,000 establishments," said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, "it is estimated that over 88,000 workers were returned to employment in industries and that total weekly pay rolls were approximately \$6,700,000 greater than in April."

Yeast From Wood                      E. W. Eweson, author of "Yeast from Wood" in Chemical Industries (June), says: "...Recently, utilization of the sugar of sulfite liquor in the manufacture of yeast has been successful...Through the invention of the Swedish engineer, G. Heijkenkjold, it is now not only possible, but highly economical to utilize this sugar for large-scale manufacture of baker's yeast. Perfected in Europe, where a plant has been in operation since 1929, the process was brought to this side of the Atlantic a little more than a year ago. Liverpool, Nova Scotia, was chosen for the first plant on the American continent and waste liquor from a paper company's newsprint mill is the raw material. Molasses, being the main raw material for the manufacture of yeast, according to present methods, is in this new process almost entirely substituted by the sugar in waste liquor. Depending on the sugar content, from 40 to 55 pounds of yeast are manufactured from each ton of waste liquor. Therefore, yield is from 350 to 450 pounds of yeast on the liquor from one ton of sulfite pulp. As only the sugar is utilized in the Heijkenkjold process, it will still be possible - and more economical - to extract lignin and rosin from waste sulfite liquor, as already practiced at some American mills. With artificial silk, cellophane and now yeast as milestones on the road of progress, the wood utilizing industries will parallel the dazzling development of coal and tar industries."

(April)

Mosses                      The American Journal of Botany/ contains "The Indicate                      Relation of Hydrogen-ion Concentration to the Growth Soil Reactions                      and Disbriution of Mosses" by Gilford J. Ikenberry. He says in part: "...Mosses appear to grow on substrata of quite divergent reactions. Investigation has shown that there are a number of species which are so narrowly restricted in the pH range that they may be regarded as fairly reliable indicators of soil reaction. *Funaria hygrometrica*, *Funaria flavicans*, and *Bryum argenteum* occur almost exclusively on alkaline substrata...*Dicranum scoparium*, *Leucobryum glaucum*, the *Catharineas*, and the <sup>the</sup> *Polytrichums* have been found to occur, in the regions covered by /survey, on acid substrata only. Mosses as a group have sometimes been referred to as indicators of soil acidity, or in other cases, as indicators of sterile soil conditions; but since the different species of these plants vary considerably in their tolerance of these conditions, any reference to mosses as soil indicators should be specific...With few exceptions, mosses are quite tolerant of shade, and their occurrence in habitats of low light intensity may often be due to a lack of competition with higher plants in such situations, rather than to a particular soil condition..."

Veterinary Standards                      In an address before the Twenty-eighth Annual Conference for Veterinarians "On The Importance of Keeping Up-to-date" in The Cornell Veterinarian (April), W. A. Hagan says: "During the last decade the standards of education in veterinary medicine have materially advanced...A generation or so ago farmers, with only a few exceptions, were persons of limited education. This situation is rapidly passing. Many of our farm population today are well educated, and the sons and daughters of farmers are now pursuing college courses. These people are bringing to agriculture a scientific attitude that was wholly absent only a few years ago; they are seeking



for light on all the problems which concern the work upon which their livelihood depends. Among other things they are seeking and obtaining information upon the nature and control of the diseases of their livestock, since they are quick to realize that this matter of disease quite often determines whether they are to succeed or fail in their farming enterprises..."

Senate, The Senate agreed to the conference report and sent to  
June 20 the President the bill (H. R. 12395) to provide revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes. The Food and Drug Bill (S. 5) was reported from conference in disagreement over whether the Food and Drug Administration or the Federal Trade Commission should enforce the act. The Senate agreed to an amendment leaving all matters relating to health to be administered by the Food and Drug Administration and all matters relating to economic problems of the family budget by the Federal Trade Commission, but the House rejected this amendment later in the day by a vote of 70 to 190, which killed the bill. It passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 642) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to apply such methods of control of grasshoppers as in his judgment may be necessary, and agreed to the House amendments to the bill (S. 3055) to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans, or grants by the United States, and for other purposes. These bills will now go to the President. It passed the grazing bill (H. R. 10094). The House later in the day agreed to the Senate amendment.

House, Agreed to the Senate amendment to the merchant marine  
June 20 bill (H. R. 8555) with an amendment. The Senate later agreed to the House action. Bill now goes to the President. It passed the bill (H. R. 12876) to waive exclusive jurisdiction over premises of resettlement or rural rehabilitation projects; to authorize payments to States, political subdivisions, and local taxing units in lieu of taxes on such premises; and for other purposes. The Senate passed this bill later in the day, and the bill will now be sent to the President. It also passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) for the adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by the cooperative marketing associations. The House amendments were later agreed to by the Senate. It passed the bill (H. R. 12764) to create a Division of Stream Pollution Control in the Bureau of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes. Both Houses adjourned sine die. All bills on which legislative action was not completed automatically died and must be reintroduced next Congress.

Soybean "With the soybean industry expanding with surprising  
Varieties rapidity farmers will do well to study the varieties best suited to their particular districts, declares I. C. Bradley, president of the National Soybean Processors association," says the Bean-Bag (June). "Striking results in production and quality are found from the precise varieties planted in different localities," Mr. Bradley comments. "For that reason the farmer should ascertain the variety best suited to his soil and climate. It means much in the way of revenue'."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.25-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 120 5/8-123 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 118 5/8-120 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 105-109; no. 1 Durum, Duluth, 107-127; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 97½-102½; Chi. 93½-101½; St. Louis 100; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101-102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85½; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 1/8-65 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64¼-67; St. Louis 68½; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 64½-67¼; St. Louis 67; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 1/8-29 5/8; K.C. 28½-31; Chi. 29-31; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 73-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 63-70; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176½-182½.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$5.25-\$6.25 per stave barrel in the East. Virginia stock \$5.25-\$6.25 in eastern markets; \$5.50-\$5.85 f.o.b. East Short points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.00-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in a few eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50 pound sack in terminal markets; 47½¢-55¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming markets; Resistants \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rosé peaches, various sizes, 50¢-\$1.40 per half-bushel basket in city markets; 65¢-85¢ f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.94 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.32 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 cents; 91 Score, 29¾ cents; 90 Score, 29½ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17½ cents; Y. Americas, 17½-17¾ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 cents; Standards, 23¼-23½ cents; Firsts, 22½-23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 72

Section 1

June 24, 1936.

## FOREIGN TRADE RECORD

The Commerce Department reported yesterday that American exports exceeded imports in May for the first month since January. The export excess was \$9,932,000.

Total May exports were placed at \$201,042,000 in value against \$192,110,000 of imports. The May foreign trade compared with an excess of imports totaling \$5,074,000 for May, 1935, when exports were \$165,459,000 and imports \$170,533,000. For the five-month period ending with May, the United States had an import excess of \$3,292,000. Total exports during that period amounted to \$969,545,000, while imports were \$972,837,000. (Associated Press.)

## PLAN DROUGHT RELIEF

A four-point program of emergency relief, coupled with expert study of land utilization and rural rehabilitation work, was mapped by Government officials yesterday to aid drought-stricken North Central States. It was estimated that between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 would be expended in giving Federal assistance in the North Central drought states. Three agricultural experts, selected by Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator, will leave Washington for a ten-day tour of the Dakotas and Montana. Those who will make the trip are W. W. Alexander, assistant rural resettlement administrator; Joseph L. Bailey, director of rural rehabilitation, and L. C. Gray, director of land utilization. (Associated Press.)

## SEARS SALES HIGHEST

An Associated Press report from Chicago says Sears Roebuck & Co. yesterday reported sales during the later part of May and first part of June continued at the largest volume in the company's history. For the fifth period of the company's fiscal year, May 22 to June 18, sales totaled \$40,697,901, an increase of 26 per cent over the same period last year. The 1936 figure was the largest for this period on the company's records. For the first five periods, January 30 to June 18, sales totaled \$177,689,914, an increase of 20 per cent compared with the corresponding 1935 period. This also established a new record.

## HURRICANE PATROL NOT APPROVED

President Roosevelt refused to sign an act to establish a hurricane patrol in the Gulf of Mexico. The Washington Post reports that he asserted the Coast Guard and Weather Bureau had advised him that, although in some instances valuable reports might be obtained, the practicability of the project was "decidedly questionable and its cost would be totally disproportionate to the value of the reports which might be anticipated."

Crops  
and  
Soils

E. N. Fergus of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, discusses in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, the question, "Shall Crops Be Adapted To Soils Or Soils to Crops?" In concluding paragraphs, he says:

".....it should be emphasized that while a system of farming based principally upon growing poor-land crops appears wholly unsound as a permanent agricultural practice, it must not be assumed that its limited utilization is to be condemned. There are large areas of eroded and worn-out land on which growing poor-land crops while building them into productive soils is a practice well suited to the requirements, resources, and abilities of the farmers on them. Farmers on the less productive soils of Kentucky are unanimous in the belief that without soil treatments lespedeza in a rotation increases the yield of the grain crops from 15 to 30%. There is reason to agree with them even though we have made no effort to ascertain its effect apart from liming or fertilizing, or both. However, lespedeza in a rotation with corn and wheat on each of which 300 pounds of 16% superphosphate were applied increased the corn yield 17.0% and the wheat yield 48.7% over a 6-year period. Soybeans instead of lespedeza decreased the yield of corn 0.7% and increased the wheat yield 26.8%. Cowpeas had practically the same effect as soybeans. However, agronomists assume a grave responsibility in recommending even limited use of poor-land crops, at least on poor soils. The practice is so easy to follow that the farmer will continue it until both he and his soil are impoverished beyond redemption by his own resources. Therefore, while it may appear at times to be our duty to recommend crops suited to poor soils, it is even more our duty to point out the consequences of the improper use of this system of farming and to insist that unless it contributes permanently to soil building it is unprofitable to the farmer and to society."

Chemicals  
For Weed  
Destruction

The Field (London, June 6) says in an article on weed destroyers: "Apart from fertilisers that are in use for growing farm crops, there are many chemicals that can be used successfully for weed destruction according to circumstances."

Of these, the most generally used at present appears to be sulphuric acid, although there is no information of the area sprayed with copper sulphate, which with iron sulphate is used widely. Chlorates are extensively used in proprietary weed killers, and sodium chlorate itself has given successful results in many parts of the world. Ammonium thiocyanate or sulphocyanide has given promising results in New Zealand in relation to the destruction of ragwort. Nearly 30,000 acres were sprayed with sulphuric acid last season, the work being done mainly by contract. Charlock, groundsel, sow thistle are effectively destroyed by spraying with sulphuric acid which does not harm the corn crop. Cyanamide is becoming more widely used for the combined purposes of nitrogenous top-dressing and the destruction of charlock and other annual weeds, and it must be regarded as of particular value in cases where the crop needs a nitrogen stimulant. When a nitrogenous fertiliser is not necessary or might result in a laid crop, it is better to depend on sulphuric acid spraying."



Farm                    Business Week (June 20) reporting on land sales says  
Land                   in part; "City slickers not invited!" Such, in effect, is  
Sales                   the warning of Farm Credit Administration Governor W. I.  
Myers who says that Federal Land Banks want to sell land to  
experienced farmers, not to urban speculators, and that real estate is  
turning over at a fine rate under that policy. Sales of farms by the 12  
banks, in fact, totaled 4,227 in the first four months of 1936 against  
2,774 in the same period last year. During the last six months the banks  
have loaned \$26,533,000 to finance purchasers. Similar evidence of the  
pickup in the rural real estate market is provided by values quoted. For  
a third year the steady rise was maintained in the 12 months ended Mar. 1.  
This brought the average compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
(1912-14 equalling 100) up to 82; it was 79 a year earlier, 76 in 1934, and  
73 in 1933, the lowest since 1912."

Wisconsin            Seed World (June 19) reports that a fire four years  
Peat                   ago in what was known as "the old cranberry marsh" near  
Moss                   Waukesha, Wis., revealed "a vast deposit of moss peat" of  
the preferred type. "The local deposit," says the report,  
"covers an area well over 200 acres in extent and is said to be from three  
feet to twenty feet deep, totaling several millions of cubic yards of pure  
sphagnum mosses said to be equal in every respect to the finest peat moss  
found anywhere.... Only a very small percentage of the total known deposits  
in the United States contain moss peat which is the only kind used for  
horticultural purposes.... Moss peat as it is taken from the natural de-  
posit is absolutely sterile and has many other uses aside from being a soil  
conditioner.... Experimental work has been carried on for the past two  
years with the Soil Department of the University of Wisconsin. Tests com-  
pleted thus far show the Waukesha deposit to be equal in every respect and  
superior in some ways to the best foreign supplies available."

Pine                   Harry M. Davis, author of "Paper Goes South" in Today  
Pulp                   (June 20), says: "The United States has been in serious  
Paper                   danger of losing the paper industry. The making of paper  
has always been a northern industry. And as the demand for  
paper prodigiously increased, as the newspaper presses got hungrier and  
hungrier... Dr. Charles H. Hert... discovered that only pine 25 years old  
or more is naturally resinous and yellow... Unmutilated young pine has very  
little more resin than northern spruce, and it yields, besides, just as  
white a pulp. Dr. Hert shipped some of his pine pulp to a Canadian news-  
print mill, and it came out as white paper... This demonstration won the  
backing of a large group of southern publishers... There are very obvious  
advantages to be gained for the industry in moving south. Under the semi-  
tropical sun a 15 year old pine grows bigger than a 50 year old Canadian  
spruce. Logging, unhampered by snow, can be carried on the year round.  
The necessary sulphur is convenient from nearby Texas and Louisiana. It  
is claimed that, under these circumstances, newsprint can profitably be  
made for less than the present market price..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 23, Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.25-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.15. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.85-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 122-125; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 120-122; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum,Duluth  $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $99\frac{3}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 103-104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63- $65\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $64\frac{1}{2}$ -67; St. Louis  $68\frac{1}{2}$ -69; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $66\frac{1}{2}$ - $68\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 67- $67\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ -30; K.C.  $29\frac{3}{4}$ -32; Chi. 30-32; St. Louis 31- $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 64-71; No. 2, Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $178\frac{1}{4}$ - $184\frac{1}{4}$ .

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$5.50-\$6.40 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$5.25-\$5.50 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$5.75-\$6.50 in the East; \$5.25-\$5.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$4.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 60¢-\$1.75 per 1/2-bushel basket in terminal markets; 60¢-\$1 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Resistants \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 12.33 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.93 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 12.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.18 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $30\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $30\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXI, No. 73

Section 1

June 25, 1936.

**INTERPLANETARY BACTERIA** The statement that meteorite-borne bacteria may link life on this planet with life elsewhere in the universe was made before the fourth annual convention of the Society for Research on Meteorites at the University of California at Los Angeles. Smashed fragments of other worlds, which shoot through space and at length reach earthly museums, possibly carry bacteria or spores that can be extracted, placed in laboratory dishes and caused to revive from cosmic sleep and reproduce and grow, according to a paper read by Dr. Charles B. Lyman of the University of California. The theory considered by scientists is that the life essence of the universe can be carried through vast voids to fertilize newly cooled planets, still barren of life. (New York Times)

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**MOSCOW-VOLGA CANAL** An Associated Press report from Moscow says dynamite blasts yesterday brought inland Moscow one step nearer to the Soviet goal of making the capital a port for five seas. Barriers that held the waters of the Volga in check were blown up by engineers, diverting the flow from the famous river into the preliminary links of the Moscow-Volga canal. The main part of the eighty-mile-long canal still is under excavation, scheduled for completion in the spring of 1937.

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**PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY** Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau yesterday approved the allocation of \$1,363,000 for construction of a laboratory for the Public Health Service near Bethesda, Md. The laboratory will be on the Luke I. Wilson estate, Rockville pike, on land donated by Wilson. This project, when first discussed several months ago, brought strenuous protests from Montgomery County residents. (Washington Post.)

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**CHILE COMPETES IN DRUG MARKET** A cable to the New York Times from Santiago, Chile, says cocaine, quinine and by-products of bismuth soon will be turned out in large quantities, it was announced yesterday as the result of an agreement reached by Chilean and Bolivian capitalists for the establishment of manufacturing plants. The companies are expected to successfully compete with British and German producers in world markets.

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Growing Tobacco Under Gas "During 1935 the Victorian Department of Agriculture raised 160,000 clean seedlings in gas-protected seed-beds in four widely-separated centres," says W. J. B. McDonald, Inspector of Agriculture, in "Tobacco Investigations in Victoria" in the Journal of the Department of Agriculture (Australia, May). "While this method of raising seedlings demands constant care and attention from the nurseryman, there are no technical difficulties that place it beyond the scope of the average tobacco-grower. In essence the tobacco seed-bed is covered completely by a shallow semi-air-tight frame in which certain gases are liberated by evaporation from an open surface of readily-vaporizable liquid, the concentration of gas being determined and regulated by the ratio of the evaporating area to the total area of the seed-bed...The benefits from this particular development in seed-bed technique are very obvious...It should be possible to produce on the farm the number of seedlings required for the year's planting, thus eliminating packing and transport charges. Again, it will be possible to have the seedlings ready to pick at almost any required date. The grower also will be able to plant the variety he deems best suited to his particular conditions...It should tend generally to earlier planting and harvesting, thus largely eliminating damage due to frosts and inclement weather liable to occur towards the end of the season. Seed-bed infection with stem grub and leaf miner practically should be nil, as the beds will be covered during the period of the moth's greatest activity, namely, early morning and evening. The chief disadvantages are the continued daily attention the beds must receive once the gas treatment is commenced, the inflammable nature of the gas itself, and the possibility of other seed-bed diseases intruding themselves after seedlings have been produced on the same site during several successive seasons..."

(June 19)

Institute of Animal Behavior Science/in "The British Institute for the Study of Animal Behavior" says: "The British Institute for the Study of Animal Behavior has been formed by a number of zoologists, naturalists, physiologists and psychologists with the object of promoting and encouraging research into animal behavior. The institute intends to act as a clearing-house for information regarding work that is being done upon animal behavior in all its aspects and to bring together for the discussion of their problems field and laboratory workers. It is hoped to issue to members a quarterly bulletin in which will be provided summaries of and references to the chief work being done in the various branches of the subject... The institute hopes eventually to obtain the means of supporting research and, possibly, of maintaining its own research station..."

N.J. Farm Research The value of increased potato yields that Jersey growers will obtain this year through applying findings of farm research "will more than exceed the total net appropriation of \$345,000 New Jersey made to its Agricultural Experiment Station for the current fiscal year," Dr. W. H. Martin, director of research, told more than 250 horticulturists recently. Acre yields of potatoes for the last 10 years have averaged 62 per cent higher than those obtained from 1900 through 1909, and the explanation, according to Dr. Martin, is found in the potato growers' utilization of scientists' findings on better methods of cultivation, fertilization, soil management and plant pest control. (New Jersey State News Service.)



Crops And  
Soils

E. N. Fergus of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, discusses in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, <sup>(June)</sup> the question, "Shall Crops Be Adapted To Soils Or Soils To Crops?" In concluding paragraphs, he says: "...It should be emphasized that while a system of farming based principally upon growing poor-land crops appears wholly unsound as a permanent agricultural practice, it must not be assumed that its limited utilization is to be condemned. There are large areas of eroded and worn-out land on which growing poor-land crops while building them into productive soils is a practice well suited to the requirements, resources, and abilities of the farmers on them. Farmers on the less productive soils of Kentucky are unanimous in the belief that without soil treatments lespedeza in a rotation increases the yield of the grain crops from 15 to 30%. There is reason to agree with them even though we have made no effort to ascertain its effect apart from liming or fertilizing, or both. However, lespedeza in a rotation with corn and wheat on each of which 300 pounds of 16% superphosphate were applied increased the corn yield 17.0% and the wheat yield 48.7% over a 6-year period. Soybeans instead of lespedeza decreased the yield of corn 0.7% and increased the wheat yield 26.8%. Cowpeas had practically the same effect as soybeans. However, agronomists assume a grave responsibility in recommending even limited use of poor-land crops, at least on poor soils. The practice is so easy to follow that the farmer will continue it until both he and his soil are impoverished beyond redemption by his own resources. Therefore, while it may appear at times to be our duty to recommend crops suited to poor soils, it is even more our duty to point out the consequences of the improper use of this system of farming and to insist that unless it contributes permanently to soil building it is unprofitable to the farmer and to society."

Queensland  
Veterinary  
School

The Queensland Agricultural Journal (May 1), in an editorial on the prevention, control and eradication of plant and insect pests, says in part: "The farmer is realising that prevention is better and cheaper than cure, although a substantial proportion of men on the land still cling to old habits and traditions, resenting the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement and security of both stock and crops. Old-fashioned beliefs die hard, and it remains for the unbelieving to be convinced that science, although a hard taskmaster, is a sound and enduring friend. Fortunately for us, agriculture and science today are working in double harness. The establishment of a school of veterinary science, in addition to the faculty of agriculture, the University of Queensland, is of great importance and should prove of immense value to the stockowner. It is regarded as marking the opening of a new era for animal husbandry in this state. In no industry is there greater opportunity for cooperation than in our primary industry - the cooperation of the scientist with the man on the land. Our universities, our departments of agriculture and stock, our Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and other research institutions, are all contributing to the success of our rural enterprises."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.25-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.85-12.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 123 5/8-126 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 121 5/8-123 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 105 5/8-110 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 107 5/8-127 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 99 1/4-103 1/4; Chi. 97 3/4-102 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102 (old); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 7/8-65 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65 1/2-67 3/4; St. Louis 69-69 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 67-68; St. Louis 68-69; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/4-30 1/4; K.C. 29 1/2-31 1/2; Chi. 29 3/4-31 1/2; St. Louis 31-31 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-78; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 66-72; No. 2 Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180-186.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$5.75-\$6.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$5.50 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$6.50-\$6.75 in the East; \$5.50-\$5.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.25-\$3.75 per 100 pound sacks in the East. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 85¢-\$2 per half-bushel basket in terminal markets; 65¢-\$1 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2.50-\$3.25 in consuming centers; \$1.40 f.o.b. Phoenix. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 12.06 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.01 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 17 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Uner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 23 1/4-23 1/2 cents; Firsts, 22 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 74

Section 1

June 26, 1936.

## FARM INTEREST RATE

A continued  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest rate for farm borrowers was assured yesterday when President Roosevelt signed amendments to the farm credit and Federal Farm Loan Acts. Under the law enacted a year ago, the rate would have gone up to 4 per cent July 1 and eventually to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in future years. The House passed a bill to continue the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent rate for two years, but agreed to the Senate's insistence that the extension be limited to July 1, 1937. (Associated Press.)

## STORE DOOR DELIVERY

Shippers and representatives of business interests urged the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to grant the application of Eastern railroads for inauguration of complete free door-to-door pick-up and delivery service of less-than-carload freight. At a hearing in New York, witnesses, representing interests in half a dozen Eastern States and others as far West as Chicago, were unanimous in their approval of what one of them termed "streamline service," but they differed on the proposal for an allowance of 5 cents per 100 pounds to shippers who used their own trucks. Free pick-up and delivery service was filed by the Eastern railroads to go into effect on April 1, but was suspended by the commission until Nov. 30. (New York Times.)

## MIDWEST GRASSHOPPERS AND DROUGHT

Farmers in several states prepared for war on grasshoppers. In Iowa calls for poison bran mounted as word came of a migration of the insects eastward over Nebraska. Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin planters also were making ready to fight the insects with poison. In North Dakota Governor Walter Welford reported to a conference at Bismarck on the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 drought-aid program drafted this week in Washington. In South Dakota Governor Tom Berry's office announced that two railroads had put into effect reduced emergency rates to facilitate shipment of livestock from the distressed area and that others indicated they would follow suit. (Associated Press.)

## WPA MEN TO PICK IDAHO PEAS

An Associated Press report from Boise, Idaho, says work on twenty-four county WPA projects which employ 450 persons was temporarily suspended yesterday by J. L. Hood, State director, to permit relief workers to assist farmers in the pea harvest. The suspension probably will continue for one week, and all available WPA hands have been made available to avert serious losses which might have resulted otherwise.

Light And Plant Growth      Prof. V. H. Blackman's address at the Royal Institution on "Light and Temperature and the Reproduction of Plants" the first part of which appears in Nature (London, June 6), refers to first work on photo-periodism by Garner and Allard. The concluding paragraph of this part says in part: "To the Plant physiologist, photo-periodism presents a most baffling problem. When considering a reaction in the plant induced by light, he attempts at first to interpret it in terms of chemistry and therefore expects the 'product law' to hold. The effect should depend on the quantity of light energy received, and so should depend both on the time of exposure and the intensity of light. With the photo-periodic reaction we find no such relationship...Duration of illumination rather than quantity of light is the important thing, and this is exceedingly difficult to interpret in terms of physiology. In the case of short-day plants there is some reason for believing that it is the corollary of the period of illumination, namely, the period of darkness, to which attention should be directed."

New Indirect Fertiliser      Country Life (London, June 13th) says: "Agriculturists will no doubt be interested in the discovery that a weak solution of permanganate of potash applied under horticultural practice has achieved some remarkable results that, in effect, are comparable to an application of farmyard manure. Used in garden practice at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of permanganate of potash to 2 gallons of water and sprinkled over 3 sq. yds of soil, very beneficial results have been experienced, both on vegetable gardens as well as lawns. The visible effects of this treatment are that plant life is stimulated, with a marked increase in the colour and vigour of the crop or grass. There is a chemical explanation to account for this, which is concerned with the capacity possessed by potassium permanganate for decomposing organic matter in the soil through the formation of nitric acid. The additional effects on lawns include the eradication of moss and an improvement in the surface drainage. Suggestions arising out of this discovery indicate that permanganate of potash can be suitably employed for the production of useful organic manure from decaying vegetable matter, such as leaves, lawn clippings and other garden rubbish."

New Public Roads Laboratory      The Engineering News-Record (June 18) gives a drawing of the plans of the new laboratory that will be near the Memorial Highway between the Highway bridge and Alexandria, Va.

The Name on the Label      An editorial in The Canning Trade (June 22) recommends "The Name on the Label" clause, "...First because it furnishes protection to the consumer, and secondly it gives credit where credit is due to the honest food and drug producer. Everybody familiar with the pure food laws knows that the great screen behind which the dishonest hide is the very lack of this requirement to put the true name and true address on every package...Be honest with yourself: if you had to put your name and address on every can you put out would you ever pack a can that you would be ashamed to put your name on? Can't you see that through that one single move canned foods would be put upon such a high plane of honesty that you would never have to sell a single can except at a fair profit; that soon you would not be able to pack enough goods to supply the demand? It would revolutionize the whole canned foods industry, for the better..."



Cellulose                    "The production of cellulose has been modified considerably in the last few years," says Industrial and Made From                    Engineering Chemistry (June 20). "While some plants are Straw                    producing cellulose from conifers, poplars, beech, etc., there has been started at Foggia a plant which utilizes wheat straw for its production, the process being protected by patents issued to Pomilio and his associates. Cellulose made from straw will cost from 45 to 50 lire a quintal. Newspaper, manufactured from a mixture of 70 per cent straw cellulose and 30 per cent woodpulp cellulose (the latter calculated to cost 500 lire a ton) will cost 65 to 70 lire a quintal. In these costs are included the normal depreciation charges for a plant whose capacity will be 200,000 quintals of cellulose a year, half of which will be for newspaper, and which represents an investment of 20 million lire."

Chapel Hill                    The first session of the Institute of Regional Institute                    Development at Chapel Hill, N. C., is "another sign of the ferment stirring the South today" according to an editorial in the Washington Post (June 25). "Experts in the sociology of the South comprise the assembly" headed by Dr. Howard W. Odum who "urges co-ordinated planning to insure for the region 'a reintegrated agrarian culture' to be geared with industry. 'For the Southeast,' he and his colleagues assert, 'to import corn from Mexico, rutabagas and paper pulp from Canada and meats from South America reflects the nth degree of unplanned economy which results in incredible every-day scarcity of what could abound without limit.' Some debate has developed on the question of whether the new institute should confine itself to research after the fashion of the Brookings Institution or attempt to obtain immediate action. Proponents of the second course point to rural electrification and soil erosion control as undertakings that should be indorsed and actively promoted. To satisfy both points of view, however, a committee has been named to return a plan for the co-ordination of research and advisory agencies in the South. Without a doubt this will lead the institute to the doors of the various State planning commissions of the region. Unfortunately these have been operating thus far with only middling success, except in Florida, Tennessee and Virginia. If the institute can stir the rest of the South into livelier action, its efforts will not have been vain."

L. R. Jones                    L. R. Jones, plant pathologist of University of Honored                    Wisconsin, was given honorary recognition by the University when an honorary degree was conferred upon him for his outstanding service to the agriculture of the state and nation. Although perhaps best known in Wisconsin for his work in protecting the cabbage growing industry from destruction by developing a strain of cabbage resistant to the yellows disease, his work is equally important with other crops. He found a way to stop the ravages of potato blight by the use of Bordeaux mixture spray and he and his associates at the University of Wisconsin have developed such important strains in crops as rust-resistant wheat, wilt-resistant peas, mosaic-resistant beans, smudge-resistant onions, and tobacco-resistant to root rot. (University of Wisconsin Bulletin)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 10.50-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 123  $\frac{3}{8}$ -126  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 100-103 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 121  $\frac{3}{8}$ -123  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 107-112; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 109-129; No. 2 Hard Winter\* Chi. 98-102 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ -65 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68-70 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -71; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ -68 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -30 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 30-32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 76-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 66-72; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180-186.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$6-\$6.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$5.50-\$5.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$6-\$6.50 in the East; \$5.85-\$6 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.25-\$4 per 100 pound-sack in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$0.85-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.75-\$3.25 in a few markets; \$1.40 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per half-bushel basket in terminal markets; 50-\$1 f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.03 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.10 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 75

Section 1

June 27, 1936.

## CHAPEL HILL INSTITUTE

The rapidly rising birth rate in regions unsuited to an increase in population was emphasized yesterday in an address by Dr. W. F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago before the Institute on Regional Developments. He said there were indications of a population crisis "in the South in the next ten or fifteen years" sufficient to prompt those interested to an inquiry on the subject. Disputing the argument that the South had too many farms or too many farmers, Dr. A. B. Cox, of the University of Texas, declared that if every one in the region had the living standards of the upper strata of the population "you couldn't grow enough cotton in this country to supply the demand." "Let us not get scared of our surplus," he said. "Its the basis of our standard of living. The answer to the problem is distribution, which is something still to be worked out." (New York Times.)

## FREIGHT LOADINGS UP 22 PERCENT

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 20 totaled 690,716 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced yesterday. This was an increase of 123,667 cars of 21.8 percent above the corresponding week in 1935, due principally to a reduction in coal loading one year ago following a heavy movement of fuel in anticipation of a strike. Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 160,889 cars, a decrease of 535 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,663 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 655 cars above the same week in 1934. (Washington Post.)

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Resisting the usual seasonal influences, both production and distribution in the major lines showed no recession of consequence this week from the previous week's levels, according to the report issued yesterday by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Retail sales, which were maintained chiefly by regular purchasing, began to show more of the stimulus of bonus-money spending, the agency states. Distribution for the country as a whole was estimated at 3 to 5 percent over that of the previous week and 12 to 16 percent ahead of the 1935 comparative. (New York Times.)

**Novel Maps of  
Britain**

An editorial in Country Life (London, June 13) calls attention to "the valuable work which is being done by the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain in producing a series of maps of a novel kind, showing the actual uses to which the whole of the lands of the country are being put at the present moment, and thus fixing a standard of comparison for the future so far as vegetation, agriculture and building are concerned. The detailed work of survey is being largely, if not entirely, carried out by volunteers (including schools and Scout-troops among others). The whole of the land shown in the separate maps is fully coloured, according to its utilisation, on a simple scheme; and the colours are over-printed on the black detail of the Ordnance Survey one-inch series, using the same sheet lines..."

**Conflicts**

Robert Karl Reischauer writing on "Conflicts inside Japan" in Harpers (July) says: "...The industrial capitalists have been the spoiled children of modern Japan...The agrarian capitalists have not received the same considerate treatment at the hands of the government. However, here again the bureaucrats have given them invaluable negative help by practically always supporting the claims of landlords against tenant farmers...At the same time the government is encouraging the growth of small industries in the country villages...Japanese farmers are psychologically quite prepared to devote a large part of their time to some kind of work other than farming. The government feels that if village industries, as for example, much of the silk industry, pottery making, basket weaving, and the making by hand and simple machinery of innumerable small articles such as those found in the toy shops and the dime stores in America, grow up at the same time that agriculture declines in Japan, there need be no severe agrarian revolt..."

**International  
Congress of  
Genetics**

"The Seventh International Congress of Genetics will be held in Moscow in the Second half of August 1937," says Nature (London, June 6). "Preparations for the Congress have been begun by the Organisation Committee, under the presidency of A. I. Muralov, president of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences...All those working in the field of genetics are invited to present contributions. The titles and abstracts should reach the Organisation Committee before February 15, 1937. Detailed information is obtainable from the General Secretary, Organisation Committee, Seventh International Congress of Genetics, B. Kaluzhskaya, 75, Moscow, U.S.S.R."

**Southern  
Comeback**

Of all sections of the country the south appears to have the best relative prospects at the present time, despite numerous reports of local crop damage. The jump in the price of cotton is a major element in this picture and retail trade figures indicate that Dixie is in the van of recovery. There is not an area in the land where the bonus stimulant can be expected to have a greater relative effect, due to the fact that many of the recipients are in the lowest income brackets. Textile mills are humming. Minor gains in the immediate outlook caused by the Texas fair, the rise in the price of wheat due to a drought which will not appreciably affect the Southwest's already "made" winter crop and markedly increased exports moving through southern ports, all contribute their bit to the better outlook. (Wall Street Journal)



Structure of  
Cellulose

"The Structure of 'Cellulose' in the Scientific Monthly (July) says: "...Recent investigations of Wanda K. Farr and Sophia H. Eckerson, of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, have led to a new conception of cell wall structure. The building up of the wall from small ellipsoid granules of cellulose surrounded by a glue-like substance has been observed in the living cell. The 'cellulose particles' are joined together in a single row, end to end, to form a fibril and the fibrils in turn are joined laterally to form each layer of the wall. The particles constitute the crystalline and the cementing material the non-crystalline portions of the membrane. When the cell wall is immersed in water the particles themselves are not affected but are seen to be pushed apart by the swelling of the colloidal cementing material. The fine structure of the cell wall is therefore visible instead of invisible. The separated particles exhibit all the specific properties of cellulose, and the separated cementing material proves to be a jelly-like substance similar to the pectic material which is extracted from citrus fruits and apples. The reactions of the two separable wall constituents are remarkably consistent. It is not difficult to demonstrate that many of the inconsistencies of past analyses of entire cell walls have been the result of mutual contamination. The various problems of cellulose chemistry will be reinvestigated in the light of the results of these observations."

(June)

Trade  
Agreements

The Overseas Trader/published by the National Foreign Trade Association, says: "The pace for reciprocal trade pacts has been stepping up. Within the last month, three additional nations have signed trade-peace agreements with the United States. They are Guatemala, France and Finland. We call them trade-peace pacts because they bring to an end hostilities along these fronts of the international economic warfare. Fourteen nations have similarly concluded arrangements. Ten are in operation, although six have been only during this year. Each succeeding agreement pulls down or modifies trade barriers and expands the influence of the movement more and more. It is hoped that the full power will soon become operative and thus be an irresistible force for broader international trade."

Civil Service  
Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: assistant animal husbandman (range cattle investigations) Dept. of Agriculture, \$2,600; junior motion picture director (Agriculture) \$3,500; motion picture specialist (Agriculture) \$3,200; pharmacologist (Tressury) \$3,800; unassembled; applications to be on file by July 13, 1936.

Motorists Win  
Respite

Not one important tax increase or other imposition upon owners of motor vehicles was enacted in Congress or in the fourteen State Legislatures that have completed regular or special sessions this year, Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, said in his report to a committee from eleven states at New York in a three-day session. On the contrary, he explained, legislation helpful to motorists was enacted in several states, including a 1-cent reduction in the gasoline tax rate in New York state. Representatives at the conference will discuss the legislative problems which motorists and the petroleum industry are likely to face next year, when forty-four state legislatures and Congress will be in session. (New York Times)

[illegible]



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 76

Section 1

June 29, 1936

## REORGANIZE GRAIN CO-OP

Plans for complete reorganization of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, established in 1929 during the Hoover administration, under which local farmers' cooperatives and members of such organizations will buy \$3,000,000 of new capital stock in the corporation, were announced by the Farm Credit Administration, says a Washington report to the New York Times. Under an agreement, the corporation will turn over to the government its assets and liabilities, but will retain grain inventories, exchange memberships, current accounts receivable and certain elevators and warehouses, together with liabilities offsetting such assets.

## TO RECRUIT 50,000 FOR CCC

Enlistment of 50,000 new Civilian Conservation Corps recruits during the first two weeks in July has been authorized by the Department of Emergency Conservation Work, Robert Fechner announced yesterday, the Washington Post reports. The new recruits will fill the gaps left in CCC by discharge of men to allow them to obtain outside employment. Sole purpose of the July enrollment, Director Fechner announced, is to fill vacancies in the corps. In April of this year, 8,430 members left the ranks to take private jobs.

## DROUGHT SPREADING

Fears of higher food prices rose with the heat waves on the Western plains today as drought burned deeper into fertile fields, says an A.P. report from Chicago. While the Weather Bureau added up its farm belt rainfall figures for April, May and June and found they tallied exactly with the disastrous drought of 1934, crop experts began translating effects into the consumers language. Continued lack of rain in the Corn Belt, they pointed out, would mean scarcity of feed for livestock, and in turn reduced meat supplies. Reports from private sources in the grain trade said that only soaking rains could stop the deterioration of crops. None was in sight. Although the Dakotas and their neighbor States suffer the worst privations, the drought covers many States.

## GERMAN TARIFF FEARS

Commercial and industrial interests/are deeply concerned by the recent action of the United States government in applying countervailing duties on certain German goods, fearing this development will encourage other countries to take similar anti-dumping measures against the Reich, says a cable to the New York Herald-Tribune, (June 28). Meanwhile, commercial interests there as well as in Bremen are feeling the direct effects of Washington's action. But since German-American trade had already shrunk, the direct effects at the two ports are less far-reaching than they otherwise might be.

# Our Foreign Trade Expands

An editorial in the Wall Street Journal says: "Foreign trade returns for May are satisfactory less for the reappearance of a merchandise export balance, which we do not particularly need in international settlements, than for their indication of continuing recovery in world trade and our part in it. Dollar value of May exports was up 22 per cent as compared with the same month last year and also 4 per cent above April of this year, a rise against the seasonal trend. Imports gained but 12 per cent over those of May a year ago and were about normally below those of the preceding month...For May the principal changes compared with last year were larger exports of metals, machinery, automobiles, miscellaneous manufactures, petroleum products and cotton. Import gains were chiefly in sugar, crude rubber, textile fibres other than cotton and non-ferrous metals...The nature of these changes was, superficially, such as to please believers in a tight protective tariff system; hence there is no evidence to be found in them of damage to the United States from the reciprocal trade policy of Secretary Hull. But a much longer test of the new trade agreements must be made before final conclusions can be drawn from the demonstrated facts. Very likely more potent influences are at work enlarging world trade."

# Soybean Prospects

Dr. A. A. Horvath, Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del., writing on "The Soybean Points The Way to Agricultural Recovery" in The Scientific Monthly (July) says: "...It seems evident that today the soybean is one of the most promising agricultural plants for an almost unlimited variety of industrial uses, most of them non-competing with existing domestic products, and as such offers the broadest outlook for making farming a paying proposition. The cultivation of soybeans as a cash crop has every chance to expand far beyond the existing commercial level, which will no doubt create numerous new industries and by this do its share in relieving unemployment. The soybean thus seems to point towards a practical and constructive way for many a crop which, through the lasting efforts of all concerned, may lead to the ultimate well-being of the farmer, the workman and the business man alike."

# World Poultry Congress

The Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada (June) says: "There have been five World Poultry Congresses. The sixth will be held at Leipzig, Germany, next month. The members of these congresses are representatives of more than 60 nations who learn a great deal about one another from such friendly meetings. Animating this goodwill is one great objective, namely, to give and receive the fullest information towards the breeding of the best poultry possible, not for the benefit of any one nation but for the advantage of every nation of the world. Thus, apart from the distribution of practical and specialized knowledge on poultry rearing, the World Poultry Congresses have been the means of comparison by which nations have been better able to know themselves and their neighbors..."



Cloth From  
Meat

The Chemical Trade Journal and Chemical Engineer (London, June 12) says: "A new synthetic fibre that is being developed in Germany is described briefly by H. Wentzel in the 'Chemiker Zeitung,' of June 6. This fibre, which has been given the name 'Carnofil' fibre, is made from pure muscle tissue of meat. Details of the method employed are not given, but it is stated that the meat, after cutting into small pieces, is first subjected to a chemical treatment, and then the easily soluble constituents are removed with certain solutions. The residue is dried and the actual fibre-making processes are of a purely mechanical nature. The new product has been subjected to examination at the Prussian Textile Technical School in Forst. It had been found that cloth made from natural wool, together with up to 20 per cent of Carnofil fibre, cannot be distinguished from all-wool cloth. There are no difficulties in spinning, weaving or felting the fibre; whilst the dyeing properties of Carnofil are similar to those of wool. The product is also suggested as being exceptionally suitable as a substitute for catgut for surgical purposes. The production and testing of this material are still in the preliminary stages. (A product known as 'Marena' fibre, which is made in Germany from skin and leather waste, is mainly employed in admixture with wool in preparation of fabrics for sportswear.)"

Drought  
Rates

The Wall Street Journal (June 26) says: "Emergency, reduced rail rates because of drought conditions will be put into effect on stock feed and livestock movement in northeast Wyoming, the South Dakota Black Hills and some sections of Montana. Rates are result of a joint decision of northwestern railroads serving the areas. Rates had been asked by citizens of the drought-stricken region on importation of feeds from nearest available sources of supplies and on out-movement of livestock to nearest forage."

Rapid Increase  
in Credit Unions

"The fastest growing cooperative organization in the country", is the characterization given the Federally chartered credit unions by Director C. R. Orchard of the Farm Credit Administration's Credit Union Section. He said that when, on June 26, the credit unions under Federal charter enter their third year of operation there would be 1200 such organizations with an estimated membership of 205,000. "Based on careful estimates made up to June 10," Orchard continued, "we believe that on the second anniversary of the passage of the Act of Congress authorizing the Federal chartering of credit unions the share balance of all these thrift and loan cooperatives will be close to \$4,500,000 and the loans to members outstanding a million dollars less than that sum. From the time the first union was chartered by the Farm Credit Administration up the latest computation, 81,918 loans have been made to the amount of \$5,258,000." (Farm Credit Admin.

Nitrogen in  
Spain

A proposed Spanish law would regulate and limit imports into Spain of certain nitrogenous products, including chiefly fertilizer salts. Under the proposed legislation licenses will be granted only to those importers who purchase domestic synthetic products equivalent to at least 6 per cent of the nitrogen content for which import license is requested. Domestic producers would be obliged to sell importers at prices fixed quarterly by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. (The American Fertilizer, June 13)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ -118 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -126 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ -102; Chi. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97-99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61 7/8-63 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ -69 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 70-70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ -67 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 69-69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 33; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 76-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 66-72; No. 2, Minneap. 44-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177-182.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$5-\$6.40 per stave barrel in the eastern cities; \$5-\$5.50 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$5-\$6.25 in eastern markets; \$5-\$5.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.35-\$4.25 per 100 lbs. in the East. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 90¢-\$1.60 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 50¢-85¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Arizona stock \$2.75-\$3.50 in city markets; \$1.40 f.o.b. Phoenix. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in city markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 12.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.21 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.32 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 12.25 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

June 30, 1936

**CONCESSIONS DENIED TO AUSTRALIA** President Roosevelt yesterday ordered Australia removed from the list of nations receiving tariff concessions, says the Associated Press. The reason given was that the Australian Government was at present according discriminatory treatment to American commerce. The decision of the President, conveyed in a letter to Secretary Morgenthau places Australia along with Germany as the only nations at present on the discriminatory list. The President's order is effective August 1.

**PROCESSING TAX REFUNDS** Five members of the Board of Review established by the Revenue Act of 1936 to pass on claims for refunds of processing taxes were appointed yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau, the New York Times reports. This board will determine the amount of claims to be allowed or disallowed under the Supreme Court decision which invalidated the processing taxes on farm products. The five members appointed are all lawyers in the department. They are: L. S. Cannon, William K. Laws, Percy S. Crewe, H. Steward McDonald Jr., and John W. Edwards.

**DR. JULL TO MARYLAND U.** Dr. Morley A. Jull, senior poultry husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, was appointed head of the poultry department of the University of Maryland yesterday, the Baltimore Sun reports. Dr. Jull has been senior husbandman, in charge of administration and research problems in the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1923.

**TO OPEN MEXICAN HIGHWAY** A new bond of international amity will be forged at Laredo Wednesday, says an Associated Press report from Laredo, Texas, in dedication of the Pan-American highway, new motor route from the border country to the Mexican interior. High officials of the United States and Mexico will take part in ceremonies signaling completion of one of the southern republic's proudest engineering feats. Vice-President Garner and President Cardenas will head the list of notables. The road, built almost entirely by hand in nine years of arduous toil over tropical streams and rugged mountain ranges, represents an investment of about \$17,000,000.

Human Heredity Research      London correspondence to the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 27) reports formation of a committee "to obtain support for the Bureau of Human Heredity, which was recently set up in London. In a joint letter to the Times they ask for \$50,000 to carry on the work for five years. They point out that problems of national health have reached a point at which the hereditary element can no longer be neglected." The correspondent notes: "The Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics at Cambridge and of Animal Genetics at Edinburgh have achieved much by setting up simple machinery for collecting information based on the result of research and making these available for the practical breeder. The Bureau of Human Heredity will follow these models. The signatories say that in these days of international mistrust and animosity it is refreshing to find a field in which representatives of nearly every civilized country are engaged in cooperative work."

Colorado Beetle      "As a result of the spread of the Colorado Beetle into the North-East of France and Belgium, it is probable it will reach this country by direct flight from time to time," says Gardening Illustrated (June 13). "The measures undertaken for the eradication of the pest on its arrival here will depend for success on their being carried out in good time. The Ministry of Agriculture is accordingly anxious to obtain as early notification as possible of the discovery of the pest in this country. Potato growers, especially those in Essex, Kent, and Sussex, are asked to keep a close watch on their crops and to inform the Ministry as soon as they discover or suspect the presence of the Beetle."

Hormones In Sewage      "Freudian philosophy", says an editorial on "Sex In Sewage" in Engineering News-Record (June 25), "holds that sex impulses are the motivating element of all human activity, and now Dr. Bach, eminent German sanitarian, goes a step further by announcing that sex-hormones in sewage are an influence in shaping plant growth fertilized by the sewage. As reported in an item in this month's Current Notes on Sewage Disposal, Dr. Bach, who has been making a study of the value of sewage for crop irrigation, comes to the conclusion that the chemical values and moisture contributed by sewage are of small importance compared to certain mysterious 'stimulating values,' which latter he attributes to the presence of sex-hormones and vitamins. This interesting disclosure may be an answer to the question raised by agriculturists, who before now have noted that the fertilizing value of sewage sludge is considerably greater than chemical analysis of its constituents would indicate. . . ."

Southern Interest in Percherons      "Farmers in the South are showing more interest in Percherons of the right kind than most of us have ever seen in this section", says F. R. Edwards, animal husbandman, Georgia Experiment Station, in an article in the Progressive Farmer for July. "These are being purchased in the Middle West and in some sections of the Upper South and are being shipped into the South in carloads, usually in connection with mule shipments. What the farmers want is the mule. The producer, at least, is not likely to forget that we must have mares in order to have mules. Therefore, it seems logical that the good draft mare should have an important place in the South's live-at-home program."



Borates As Insecticides      The Chemical Trade Journal and Chemical Engineer (London, June 12) says: "The use as insecticides of the borates of the heavy metals (tin, zinc, and copper especially) is proposed by L. Ferri, of Milan, who has found, in large scale experiments, that the employment of these borates, both alone and in mixture, prevent the development of the organisms producing plant-rot or other plant diseases especially on fruit trees, on vines, on wheat and also on other plants. The compounds are effective even when used in great dilution. Experiments have also proved, it is claimed, that good results are obtained even when metal borates are used in which the proportion between metal and boric acid varies within very wide limits. In forming the boric acid compounds, in the case of copper, there are at least eleven different proportions in which boric acid can combine. The patent describes an improved method for the preparation of these borates..."

Harvesting For Grass Silage      H. H. Tucker author of "Harvesting for Grass Silage" in Hoard's Dairyman (June 25) says: "One of the objections to grass silage is that there is so much more weight to handle. We, here at the northern branch of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, have very largely overcome this factor by remodeling our hay loaders...The light slats, which usually come with the loader, and the ropes cannot stand the strain...This was overcome by replacing all slats with good heavy oak slats. We next replaced the ropes with electric welded machine link chains. These chains were placed closer together than were the ropes. They were spaced so that they came between the rows of loader teeth. It was necessary to use 7 to 8 chains...Now the loader is rigid enough that in case it becomes overloaded, it will drag the wheels instead of breaking slats or ropes... It will cost about \$18 for materials to rebuild a loader with new strong slats and chains..."

Non-allergic Milk Product      "It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that milk products which may be safely consumed by individuals hypersensitive to milk proteins can be made under a process patented under U. S. Patent 2,036,404," says Milk Plant Monthly (June). "The invention consists in subjecting milk products to a special heat treatment in which the heat is carried to a point beyond that employed for sterilization. The treatment produces a decided cooked flavor, but is stopped short of the point where destructive or otherwise objectionable changes might occur in the protein. The treatment is carried out while the material is shielded against contact with the air. The milk is first pasteurized, then homogenized at a suitable pressure which may vary from 500 to 3,000 pounds, after which the product is cooled, filled into containers, sealed, and then subjected to the proper heat treatment within the range or zone specified, to produce a reduction in the allergic properties. The product has a light chocolate color and is stated to be pleasant, appetizing and agreeable to take, especially when sweetened with sugar."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 5.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 119-121; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 117-119; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 104 5/8-109 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106 5/8-126 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 94-97; Chi. 95 1/2-100 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93-94; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 5/8-65 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 67-69 1/2; St. Louis 69 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65 3/4-67 1/4; St. Louis 68 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 7/8-31 3/8; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 30 1/2-31 1/2; St. Louis 33 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 68-74; No. 2, Minneap. 45-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 178-184.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$4.50-\$5.75 per stave barrel in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$4.50-\$5.75 in city markets; \$5 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.60-\$4.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in city markets; Crystal White Wax 90¢-\$1.15 in a few cities. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 75¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 50¢-75¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in eastern cities; Resistants \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2.75-\$3.25 in consuming centers \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Phoenix. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 28-32 pounds average, brought \$410-\$460 bulk per car, auction sales, in New York City, with 24-28 pounds bringing \$150-\$200 f.o.b. cash track at Moultrie, Ga.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.18 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.29 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 30 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 cents; Y.Americas, 18-18 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 3/4-23 cents; Firsts, 21 3/4-22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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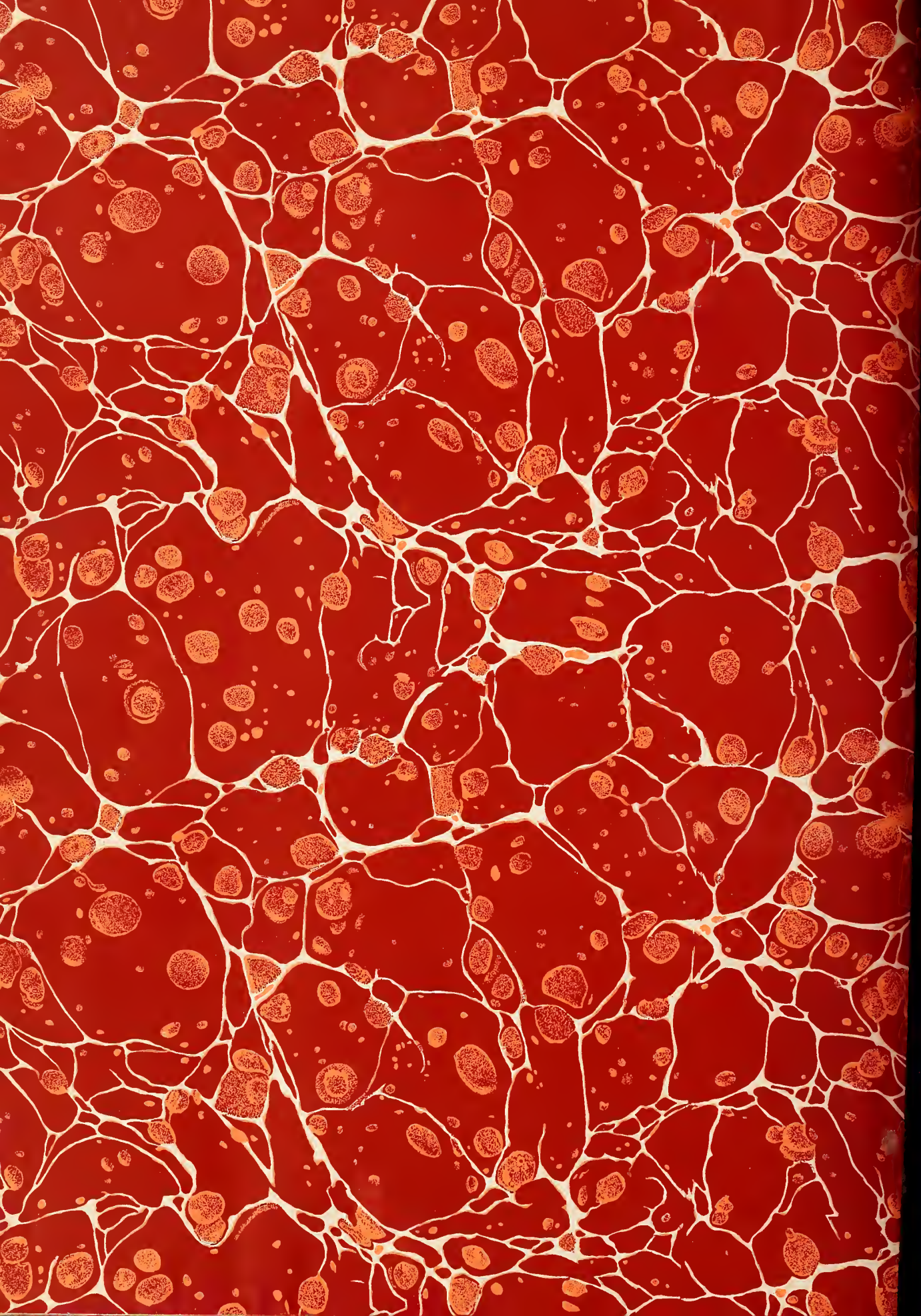














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